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VOL. IV.--NO. 40.

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The Seventeen Circles.

BY ARISTARCHUS. "I wander 'tween the poles
And heavenly hinges, 'mong eccentricals, 'Centres, concentries, circles and epi-cycles."

"It is indeed a confused multiplicity of circles intersecting each other, perpetually in motion and in change. Every man is the centre of some circle and yet involved in others; he who is not sometimes made giddy by their movements, has a strong head, and he who is not sometimes thrown off his balance by them, stands well upon his

Away down East, amid the fog, There stands upon a rock, A town of forty thousand souls, All gathered in a flock. They live together, side by side,

As snugly as you please, Together they enjoy the fog, And the refreshing breeze.

They speak a language uniform; Babel there is found, Bee from rude but and palace large Ascends one common sound

Their interests the same; For all lo own and reverence Britannia's royal name.

To men, unskilled in mysteries Twould seem a happy place, The people knit by closest ties Of brotherhood and race;

But, though no barriers appear To common sight displayed; No bars, nor bolts, nor padlocks firm, To shut off social trade;

With scientific skill, Imagines orbits—airy lives— The heavenly vault to fill : As he th' ecliptic, equinox,

Yet, as the sage astronomer,

And zodiac describes, And with audacity collects The starry hosts in tribes So to the wise aristocrat.

In sciences profound, Great circles, vast, etherial, Seem scattered all around. These airy circles -- spectral forms-

To vulgar eyes unseen, Surround the town upon the rock, In number, seventeen.

They differ widely; some are small, But brilliant and select, Others are large and filled with those Whom smaller ones reject. Some are eccentric, like the paths

Of fiery comets seen ; Bright as old Night's fair Queen

A volume to relate; How various! how multiform! Now slanting, and how straight Not with progressive motion sure. Like the bright orb above.

They do, at times, collide, And, like a ship on stormy sea,

And then an onward shove

Sav. Muse! what mean these circles vague? And what their motions strange, The very thought of which 'twould seem

Might a weak head derange? Nor upstarts on the earth But boast an ancient pedigree, And an illustrious birth.

Nor are they narrowly confined To one small town or state They've found encircling many lands,

With evolutions great But, whether owing to the fog, Or to some other cause; Whether from nature of the soil

The seventeen circles on the rock Stand out in bold relief. Compared with those of other lands

The greatest and the chief. But, though about their origin We yet remain in doubt,

By glancing at some general laws We may find something out. As Kepler, the astronomer

Three general laws descried Leaving to scientific men Great truths before he died. So (to compare small things with great)

Relating to those airy forms Dancing grotesquely round The first and foremost is a law

Which aims to honor those highborn-

Not those of sterling worth. By it, all those who boast themselves Of family renowed

Are always, unmistakably, In the first circles found While those who own a meaner birth, Of pedigree obscure, In circles of a lower grade

Must patienty endure The science, by which all the facts Are proved and sought out by the wise Is Geneology.

In tables long and filled with dates, Are found the great analyses Full many a page to fill.

The dates run back a thousand years, And sometimes farther yet; Dukes, Lords and Esquires, Earls and Kings Are in the pages set.

Had I a thousand tongues of brass, And lungs of flinty steel,
I could but feebly sound them forth, Nor half their names reveal.

The second law-a mighty one Is called the Law of Sect, Which aims to honor one alone,

And all the rest reject. This honored one-Episcopus-

Next come the Presbyterians Of the Established Church, Left slightly in the lurch! The Baptists and the Methodists

Take still a lower plane, And then the Independents last, To follow up the train. And here a glimmering of light

About the evolutions strange Of the circles seventeen. For, if perchance an honest soul, Of great and high descent, Abandoning the Mother church,

Straightway the two great laws begin A violent strife to wage; One says "he in his place shall stay;" The other, in a rage,

Declares that since he left the Church He shall no more remain, But, from the upper circles hurled Must find a lower plane.

What could result from such a strife But motions strange and wild? It needs not astronomic proof— 'Tis plain to any child. Still less we wonder, when we think

A third law yet remains (The Law of Occupation termed) Which equally obtains. This law declares that clergymen

Of the established creed, No matter what their birth may be, Shall always take the lead. Next come the members of the bar, And of the healing art, Then business men of every grade

Each takes his separate part Were this the only binding law What troubles would ensue, Among the various business men And tradesmen not a few.

How difficult to fix them all-Each in his separate sphere! The wealthy wholesale merchant there, The retail dealer here !

'Tis said that once upon a time, By cunning strategy,
A retail merchant changed his sphere In spite of pedigree.

Upon his window-blind he wrote, In letters large and plain, The word 'wholesale' with the intent A false pursuit to feign. Straightway by laws immutable

He upward wings his flight And shines among the higher orbs In circles gay and bright. Thus have I sketched the general laws Which bind the circles wide,

And shown the reason why at times They dash from side to side. Twere useless to attempt to solve

All cases that arise, Since they have oft perplexed with doubts The wisest of the Just fancy what disorder strange

Should three great circles, all at once Call for a single prize. Suppose, for instance, number Nine And number Four and Five

What tumult would arise

Should, by the action of the laws, Claim one poor man alive! What would he do? what could he do? In such a sorry fix? He'd have to take the av

But this is nothing to the case, So obvious and clear, When Matrimony and the Laws In deadly strife appear.

And go to number Six !

For, should a youth of number One. While venturing below, Be by rash Cupid's arrows pierced,

As by a mortal foe : Ah! then, what strife, what tumult dire Would rattle from above, When Laws of Birth and Sect descend To fight with Law of Love!

Nor could the mighty combat end, Nor could the tumult cease, Till one side or the other yield With olive branch of peace. True, Love, the mighty conqueror

Most frequently succeeds, But not without a struggle fierce, And many valiant deeds Such conflicts dire among the laws Do not alone affect The actual natives of the place

And citizens elect : But foreigners from every clime, Like seamen, tempest tossed Amid the circles flounder on

"In wandering mazes lost I magine, if you can, the dread Of some poor stranger young,

Lest he should make a sad mistake.

The subtile webs among. Think of his cogitations grave,

As to which circle he should choose For his own proper sphere: Or if he be a fearless soul,

He's straightway looked at with distrust, As though he were a spy; And if he wish to choose his friends

On every side he hears. "The Laws forbid it," loud they cry,

Beware lest you offend— Submit, or from your present post To lower depths des Such sad dilemmas foreigners

When 'mid the circles seventeen Their dubious way they win A curious phenomenon

A prodigy of great import-An omen to be feared! Away down South, beyond the fog,

In number they are not so great Some ten or twelve they lack; In two divisions they are found— The white ones and the black.

Between these two-the white and black-Greater than that 'twist number One

Lately, a violent tremor seized The circles called the white,
And in commotion strange and wild
They dashed from left to right.

From out their blazing centres burst Great storms of flame and fire-Earth shook, and trembled at the sound Straightway, behold a miracle! A wonder new and strange! The circles on the rock begin

Their motions all to change As is the needle to the pole By magnetism sent, Just so the circles seventeer All bent, but most the upper ones,

Moved by superior force; The lower ones but slightly turned What means the strange pheno

The Law of Sympathy. For the white circles of the South Boast no mean pedigree. Among them are the F. F. V.'s And Southern chivalry.

So, as the well-known maxim says, The circles of the South attract
The circles on the rock.

And here I leave this moral fog, Which hovers, though unseen, Above the town away down East,

THE POSITION AND DUTIES OF THE wish to leave the country, and they do not wish COLORED PEOPLE;

Or the great lessons to be learned from the late riotous attack upon them in New York

Notes of a Lecture given in Poughkeepsie, August BY J. W. C. PENNINGTON, D. D.

The mob against the colored people of New York in July 1863, was not the first of its kind,

and it may not be the last. The mob of 1740. In the year 1740, when New York was a British, and a slaveholding city, it was the scene of one of the most curious and malignant attacks upon the colored people to be found on record, of business and concoct their plans. Year At that time the white population of the city was 10,000; and the colored pupulation was 2,000. By a wicked trick of some evil minded persons. combined with the fears of the timid, a report was gotten up that the negroes of the city, along behind your back, it is "nigger." These men with a few whites, had entered into a conspiracy to burn the city, and murder all the white inhabicharged, that this scheme embraced Long Island or public persecution which lasted for more than a year, during which time the entire colored population were subject to the most cruel and unheard of insults, abuses and injuries. There were 160 trials on charge of conspiracy with intent to commit arson and murder. Seventy-one were condemned to banishment, or to be sold to the West Indies, 18 were hanged; and 13 were BURNED at the stake. The remaining 58 being the slaves of influential owners were acquitted The volume containing the account of this affair covers nearly 400 pages. It was compiled by

the Supreme Court where the trials were held, and is falsely styled, "The Negro Plot."

Shame has blushed the book out of print. But the records of the old Provincial Supreme Court in the archieves in the City Hall, contain all the facts, consisting of the indictment, * against Ceasar, Quack, Cuffee, &c., &c. Proclamations of the Governor, charges to juries, addresses to the prisoners, when sentenced, altogether forming a cabinet of curiosities. Time corrected the tongue of slander. It fully transpired, that instead of its being a plot of the negroes against the lives and property of the whites, it was a plot of the whites against the lives and liberties of the ne-

The mob of 1863.

And, now, after the lapse of more than a hundred and twenty years, we are called to witness a milar, but far more diabolical conspiracy and riotous outrage against the lives and liberties of the descendants of the same people, in the same

What shall we call the mob of July 1863? Although I am not now assuming the responsible task of giving it a full designation; yet, I may remark in passing, that intelligent colored men of studious minds owe it to themselves to record this mob in history by its right name. We should let no mere considerations of present relief deter us from bringing out all the facts, that will fasten

the weight of responsibility where it belongs. If it is an Irish Catholic mob prompted by American Protestant demagogues and negro haters, let it be hereafter known as such in history. If it was a desperate effort to resurrect the old rabid and hateful spirit of colonization, so let it be known to be. If it was an attempt of the southern rebels to plant the black flag of the slavery propagandist on the banks of the Hudson. let future generations so read it. Ye living historians, record the truth, the whole truth and

nothing but the truth. Its antecedents. The elements of this mob have been centering and gathering strength in New York, for more than two years. And, as soon as the rebellion broke out, prominent colored men in passing the streets, were often hailed as "Old Abe," or "Jeff. Davis," evidently to feel their loyal pulse, and as it become evident that our sympathies were with the Federal government, we became objects of more marked abuse and insult. From many of the grocery corners, stones, potatoes, and pieces of coal, would often be hurled, by idle young loafers, standing about, with the consent of the keepers of those places, and very often by persons in their employ. The language addressed to colored men, not seemly to record on paper, became the common language of the street, and over of some of the fashionable avenues. The streets were made to ring with words, and sayings, the most filthy, and yet no effort was made by magistrates, the press, or authorities, to suppress these ebulitions of barbarism. In no other country in the world would the streets of refined cities be allowed to be polluted, as those of New-York have been, with foul and indecent language, without a word of the rebuke from the press, the pulpit, or the authorities. Every loafer, from the little rebel, who could but just tussle over the curb stone, up to the lusty mutton fisted scamp who could throw a stone of half a pound's weight, across the street at a colored man's head, might anywhere about the city, on any day, and at any hour, salute colored persons with indecent language, using words surcharged with filth, malice, and brutal insult. And what has been the result? Why, just what we might have expected,-the engendering of a public feeling unfriendly toward colored people. This feeling, once created, might at any moment be intensified into an outbreak against its unoffending objects. We have, in this way, been made the victims of certain antagon-

Opposition to the Draft.

I. The opposition to the draft comes largely from that class of men of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, but who have not done so. They have been duly tice was made public, men of foreign birth, of fulness, in all the branches of domestic labor and this class, began to speak openly against the

* The forms of these indictments is, "the King against Cæsar" &c. The allegations embrace the charge of an intention to overthrow His Majesty's overnment, in the Province, and seige upon the whole country. At that early date, the colored men of New York had a society called the Geneva Club, which that fraternity; and the blacks were ordered to dis-band the society, and to abstain from meetings of any

draft. And for obvious cause. They do not

to fight. They came to make money, and so far

as the war interferes with their schemes, they op-

pose it. Now, dishonest politicians aim to make these men believe that the war has been undertaken to abolish slavery; and so far as they believe so,

their feelings are against colored people, of course. From this class, there has been a very considerable mob element. Many of them are a little too shame-faced to be seen with a stone or brickbat in their hands in the streets; but they have, in large numbers encouraged the mobbing of the colored people. It is known that they have allowed loafers to congregate in their places not a few of these men are among your grocery men, and others that you deal with, and are extremely malignant in their feelings. They are fair to your face, and will take your money, but men know perfectly well, that in the countries from which they come, conscription laws, of a far tants, except a few of the females. It was more strict, and severe character exist, and they also know that they would not dare to resist -then called "Nassau;"-and extended even to those laws, if they were there; and hence their South Carolina. The result was a legalised mob. opposition to the draft is ungrateful and revolutionary. Many of this class of men are not so ignorant as to believe that the war is carried on by the President to abolish slavery. They have other objects in view. They fall in with the cry

Catholicism and Protestantism.

against the negro, only for effect.

II. The next point of antagonism which has developed itself in the recent attack upon us, is that

between Catholicism, and Protestantism. Why have Irish Catholics lead the way in the late murderous attack upon the colored protestants? It is not known that a single colored catholic family or individual suffered during the late riots, at the hands of the Irish, except by mistake. If the colored people, as a body, were Roman Catholics, there would be no attacks made upon them by Irish Catholics. During the Sabbaths of the riots, while colored protestant churches were closed; and colored protestant ministers had to take shelter out of the city of New York, colored members of Catholic churches were quietly worshipping in Catholic churches without insult, or

As to the color of the skin. Everybody knows, that Catholics consist of all colors in the known world. In other countries, black priests, officials, and members, are as common as the sun that

As to the labor question. If colored mechanics, and laborers; and all our women and youth who earn wages, were Catholics, we should hear no obployment, because the wages would be good Catholic money, and would go to extend that church. The Irish objection to us is then, not as colored

laborers; but as colored protestant laborers. The American people may take a lesson from

this, and judge what may come next.

The Labor Question. Let us look at the labor question a little more closely, and see what must be the greed of those who would have us believe that there is not room and labor enough in this country for the citizens of foreign birth, and the colored people of native growth. The legitimate territory of these United States, is about 3,306,863 acres. That is ten times larger than Great Britain and France together. Three times larger than Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Denmark; and only one-sixth less, in extent, than the fifty-nine, or sixty republics and empires of Europe put together. And yet there are those who would teach the British and other foreigners the selfish and greedy idea that there is not room enough in this country for them and the colored man. Such

a notion is ridiculous.

Lessons of Duty. The foregoing state of fact suggests some les-

1st. We must study the use of arms, for self

obligation, that requires us to live on, in hazard, and leave our persons, property, and our wives and children at the mercy of barbarians. Selfdefense is the first law of nature. 2nd. We must enter into a solemn free colored protestant industrial or labor league. Let the greedy foreigner know that a part of this country BELONGS TO US; and that we assert the right to live and labor here: That in New York and other cities, we claim the right to buy, hire, occupy and use houses and tenements, for legal considerations; to pass and repass on the streets, lanes, avenues, and all public ways. Our fathers have fought for this country, and helped

to free it from the British yoke. We are now

fighting to help to free it from the combined con-

spiracy of Jeff. Davis and Co.; we are doing so

with the distinct understanding, that WE ARE TO

HAVE ALL OUR RIGHTS AS MEN AND AS CITIZENS, and, that there are to be no side issues, no RESER-ATIONS, either political, civil, or religious. In this struggle we know nothing but God, Manhood, and American Nationality, full and unim-The right to labor, earn wages, and dispose our earnings for the support of our families, the education of our children, and to support religious

party, or power, in politics, or religion, can alienate this right. No part of our influence has been used to prevent foreigners from coming to this country and enjoying its benefits. We have done them no wrong. What we ask in return is, NON INTER-

institutions of our free choice, is inherent. No

VENTION. LET US ALONE. 3rd. Let us place our daughters, and younger sons in industrial positions, however humble; and secure openings where they may be usefully employed. Every father, and every mother may be notified that they could leave the country within sixty days, or submit to the draft. As soon as the President's proclamation containing this noof service, not only to their own children, but cants. Prepare your sons and daughters for use-

4th. Let our able bodied men go into the United States service. There is no better place for them. If I had a dozen sons, I would rather have them in the United States army and navy, than to have them among our loose population. The army of the United States must, hereafter, be the great bulwark of our life, as a nation. The rebellion has rendered it necessary that we should cry, and he shall say, here I am. If thou take was supposed, by the whites, to be substantially a Masonic body. This gave offence to the white men of great bulwark of our life as a nation. The rekind, either at night, on holiday, or Sundays. The magistrates throughout the city and province were strictly charged with the duty of breaking up all such should enter the army in force, for the sake of the strictly charged with the duty of breaking up all such gatherings. To add to the excitement, it was alleged that some colored enthusiast, had prophecied that Long Island, and York Island were to be sunk, about that time, so the people suffered, in part, for opinions' vice they will do for God, the country, and the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and researched the strength it will give them, the education they will and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday: and the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and

CONTINGENT FUND --- \$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we fee that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4,381, New York.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED. To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or

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There are some among us, who still doub whether we are in duty bound to take up arms in support of the Government; and whether the

Government has a right to draft colored men. The answer is obvious. NATURE AND CIVIL LAW HAS INSTITUTED a relation between colored men and the United States Government, which is mutually binding. We are BOUND to support the Government, and the Government is BOUND to protect us. Neither party has a right to ignore this duty. The plain and safe course for colored

men, is to do service and claim their rights. (To be concluded.)

OF MORAL DUTIES

And Deeds of Charity,

As tests and manifestations of true religion. BY PRESIDENT EDWARDS.

But another thing I would mention, which it is of much greater importance, that we should attend to; and that is the duty, that is incumbent upon God's people at this day, to take heed that while they abound in external duties of derotion, such as praying, hearing singing, and at-ending religious meetings, there be propor-ionable care to abound in moral duties, such as

acts of righteousness, truth, meekness, forgive-ness and love towards our neighbor; which are of much greater importance in the sight of God, than all the externals of his worship; which our Saviour was particularly careful, that men should be well aware of. Matt. ix. 13. 'But go ye, and

learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice.' And chap. xii. 7. 'But if yo had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemn the guiltless.' The internal acts and principles of the worship of God, or the worship of the heart, in the love and fear of God, trust in God, and resignaion to God, &c., are the most essential and important of all duties of religion whatsoever; for therein consists the essence of all religion. But of this inward religion, there are two external manifestations or expressions. The one sort are outward acts of wo.ship, such as meeting in religious assemblies, attending sacraments and other outward institutions, and honoring God with gestures, such as bowing, or kneeling before him, or with words, in speaking honora-bly of him, in prayer, praise, or religious conference. And the other sort, are the expressions of our love to God, by obeying his moral com-mands of self-denial, righteousness, meckness, and christian love, in our behavior among men. And the latter are vastly of the greatest impor-tance in the christian life. God makes little account of the former, in comparison of them. They are abundantly more insisted on, by the prophets, in the old testament, and Christ and of duties are spoken of together, the latter are evermore greatly preferred. As in Isa. i. 12—18, and Amos v. 21, &c., and Mic. vi, 7, 8, and Isa. lviii, 5, 6, 7, and Zech. vii, ten first verses, and Jer. ii, seven first verses, and Malt. xv. 3 &c. Often, when the times were very corrupt in Israel, the people abounded in the former

kind of duties, but were at such times, always notoriously deficient in the latter; as the pro-, 13, compared with verse 20. Hypocrites and self-righteous persons, do much more commonly abound in the former kind of duties, than the latter; as Christ remarks of the Pharisees, Matt. xxiii, 14, 25, 34. When the scripture directs us to shew our faith by our works, it is principally the latter sort are intended; as appears by Jan ii, from ver. 8, to the end, and 1 John ii, 3, 7, 8 9, 10, 11. And we are to be judged at the last day, especially by these latter sort of works; as is evident by the account we have of the day of judgment, in Matt. xxv. External acts of wor-ship, in words and gestures, and outward forms, are of little use, but as signs of something else or as they are a profession of inward worship: They are not so properly shewing our religion by words, or an outward profession. But he that shows religion in the other sort of duties, shews it in something more than a profession of may be hypocritical, as well as words hemselves, they are of greater importance, for they are much more profitable to ourselves and our neighbor. We cannot express our love to God, by doing anything that is profitable to God; God would therefore have us do it in those things that are profitable to our neighbors, whom he nas constituted his receivers : Our goodness exdefense. There is no principte of civil, or religious tends not to God, but to our fellow Christians. The latter sort of duties, puts great honor upon The external acts of worship, consisting in bodi-ly gestures, words and sounds, are the cheapest part of religion, and least contrary to our h The difficulty of thorough, external religion, does not lie in them. Let wicked mon enjoy their covetousness, and their pride, their mal and revenge, and their sensuality and voluptu-ousness, in their behavior amongst men, and they will be willing to compound the matter with God, and submit to what forms of worship you

> fest in the Jews of old, in the days of the prophets, and the Pharisees in Christ's time, and the Papists and Mahometans at this day. At a time when there is an appearance of the approach of any glorious revival of God's Church, God does especially call his professing people to the practice of moral duties. Isa. lvi, 1. Thus saith the Lord, keep ye judgment and do justice; for my salvation is near to come, and my right-cousness to be revealed.' So when John preached that 'the kingdom of heaven was at hand,' and cried to the people, 'prepare ye the way of the account, Luke iii, 4, the people asked him, "What they should do?" He answers, 'He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none, and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. publicans said, 'What shall we do?' He answers Exact no more than that which is appointed you. And the soldiers ask him, What shall we do? He replies, 'Do violence to no man; neither accuse any falsely; and be content with your wages,' verse 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

please, and as many as you please; as is mani

pecially to abound in deeds of charity, or almsiving. We generally, in these days, seem to tall far below the true spirit and practice of Christianity, with regard to this duty, and seem to have bet little notion of it, so far as I can understand the new testament. At a time when God is so liberal of spiritual things, we ought not to be straight-handed towards him, and sparing of our temporal things. So far as I can judge by the scripture, there is no external duty whatsoever, by which persons will be so much in the way, not only of receiving temporal benepromises, made to this duty, in Isa. lviii, in a sense exclusive of spiritual discoveries and com-forts. Isa. lviii, 7, &c. 'Is it not to deal thy

bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth, as the morning, away from the midst of thee, the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity

may be distinctly traced to those efforts.

such a fanatic as that.

outset, we should have been ruined.

f its piety. That would be fanaticism.

let us now take breath, and indulge in a little of

the ice-cream of benevolence, the luxury of at-

tending to the claims of others, and even of the

HOW TO PUT DOWN OUR DOMES-

TIC DEVIL

A very droll article in the New York Tribun

Christmas Day, makes the assertion that "little

suse we would not admit the immorality of

by little, we got the better of our domestic devil

and we have disunion now, solely and simply be-

Most men would have set forth as our offen

which caused the bellion, that we would not

onsent to the freedom of immorality, not that

ve stumbled at the immorality of freedom. Yet

he same writer declares that "we consented to

e partners in a fearful wrong, and permitted it

transfer the worst features of our politics to

our religion." And this was the way in which

we got the better of our domestic devil. We

agreed at length, to amend the Constitution in

order to give that devil the right of possession by

Yet we are called upon to give thanks to the

man owner" because he has compelled us to "sw!

nit the ceaseless dispute to the wager of battle.

then, by the reiterated declaration of the Tri

gainst slavery, and that it is only the ULTIMATE

SOBER."

That was a very significant sentence in one of

was got up drunk to be settled sober." The reb-

els will find it so. And we too must come to a

doing justice to the slaves, it will not be finished.

God will not let us off, till we pay the uttermost

farthing. We may pardon the rebels, and treat

treason for the sake of slavery as a venial crime.

but God will not be likely to pardon us. God

will have justice. Let the heavens rejoice and

let the earth be glad ; let the sea roar, and the

fulness thereof, before the Lord, for he cometh to

judge the earth. With righteousness shall he

judge the world, and the people with equity.

We may undertake to compromise with the reb-

Slave code of Kentucky.-We have al-

ready published the indictment under which Wm.

S. Bailey was arraigned at Newport, Ky., for

"An Acr to prevent the writing, printing, o

Commonwealth of Kentucky.

"That if any free person write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any book or other thing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or incul-

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the

-which is as follows:

circulating of in

enslaved for their own sakes.

freedom.

perpetual lease.

XII. The Freedmen.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA Association, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trystees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an on portunity is now afforded them to increase the stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. A. den, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

> GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL. J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN, EDWARD GILBERT,

. SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA. At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, the Publisher was author ized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. Our canvassing and local agents are requested to make thorough work in their respective foca ities, and report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper wil be the same, viz. \$2.00 in advance, to all subscri bers receiving it by mail, and 50 c.s. addition for delivery in the cities.

J. W. Alden Publisher, and Treas'r of Prin. Asso.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. The Principia is a weekly newspape published at 104 William St. N. Y. It is soo to be enlarged to the size of the Independent. and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our father framed it, and not as the slave holders construit. It reviews the false position of friends an foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and inde pendence. It challenges the world to controver its positions, and no one can thoroughly post himself in newspaper literature without the

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 4381, New York Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same amount of advertising in the Principia.

The National Freedman's Relief Society, Washington, D. C., acknowledges th receipt of two hundred and fifty dollars from Jay, Cooke, & Co., and two hundred dollars from the Educational Commission, of Boston, in aid of free schools for colored children.

Joux C. Underwood, President. GEO. E. BAKER, Treasurer.

J. W. Alden Publisher.

THE PAST YEAR: Its Deliverances-its Revelations-

and its Lessons.

I. The Proclamation.

The first day of the year 1863, was ushered by the President's Proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebel states, and of rebel portions states-a measure that had been carnestly urge upon him, during the year previous, especia the latter part of it, by hundreds and thousand whom he knew to be his own and their cou try's truest friends, and with an importunity that he could no longer resist.* Some of us pers sonally know that, up to the last evening of 186 he had great misgivings as to the wisdom of the measure, and whether it would be sustained b the people. A short time previous, in argume with other advocates of that measure, he con pared it to the " Pope's bull against the comet and, even to the last, when about to sign it, l was still elequent in presenting the other side pest, which had spent its main force in this city of the argument, and confessed frankly his lack | Copperheadism was unmasked, exposed to the of faith in its efficacy, and his forebodings of its repudiation by large portions of the loyal peo ple of the North. This he apprehended, from the strong vote and victories of the opposition at the November elections, which the victors had attributed to the preliminary Proclamation. of September. On being reminded that the efficacy of the Proclamation would depend, vitally, on its being committed, for execution, into the hands of its friends, he freely admitted the weight of the suggestion. Whether he has acted upon it, the public will judge. For months the Proclamation was not officially communica • ted to the Commanding Generals! To the pres ent moment, it has not been efficiently enforced and the law of Congress forbidding the rend tion of slaves from the army, has been repeated

ly, and with impunity, violated. Yet, under all these disadvantages, the Pro clamation has done great good, has caused the liberation of many slaves, has struck terror to the rebels, has operated greatly to the credit and advantage of our Government abroad; and has been steadily gaining favor at home, among loyal citizens in general, and among officers and soldiers in the army, the chief regret being that it was not extended, impartially, alike, to all. At the present time, opposition to the Proclamation is but feebly urged, and is becoming unpopular, inducing grave suspicions of sympathy with the rebels, and disloyalty to the Government. This is one great step in the pro-

II. Our military successes.

Within the year past, Divine Providence has crowned our arms with a degree of success against the rebels, not previously vouchsafed to

By the almost simultaneous capture of Vicks-

* Large numbers of these had urged a Proclamation of freedom to all the slaves in the United States, not to a mere portion of them.

make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a burg and Port Hudson, the Mississippi has been opened to us, and the rebel territory cut into two segments, not easily communicating with each other; while our forces are apparently gaining a permanent foothold in Texas.

By the repulse of Gen. Lee by Gen. Meade near Gettysburg, the desperate attempt of a rebel invasion of the North has been demonstrated to be hopeless, thus indicating that the South not the North, is to remain the theatre of the war while it continues.

The success of Gen. Grant at Chattanooga and the retreat of Bragg and Longstreet, have placed in a new and encouraging aspect, the condition of affairs in that region.

The almost complete enforcement of the block ade of the rebel coast, an achievement nearly, i not quite without a parallel in naval history, has attracted the attention of Europe.

So far as the military and naval question b tween the contending parties is concerned, we occupy an incomparably advantageous position, n contrast with that of a year ago.

Divine Providence, in this, does not seem t rave frowned upon the policy of emancipation Has it not, indeed, prospered us, in proportion, or more than in proportion, as the Proclamation has been made a reality? Is it not easy to see that, had it been courageously enforced by com manders zealous for its enforcement, and under corresponding orders from Government, attracting large numbers of slaves to our flag, the vic ory over the rebellion might have been completed, ere this?

III. Colored Soldiers.

Within the year past, there has been a wonderful revolution of public sentiment in respect to the employment of negro soldiers, especially the slaves. The Act of Congress providing for their enrolment, was passed against strong opposition. and not without the misgivings of timid friends The prejudice against it seemed almost inveterate To this cause, doubtless, we must attribute the absurd and unjust provisions of the Act allowing colored soldiers less wages and bounty than to the whites. For a long time, it was doubtful whether the Government would insist on their equal protection, as soldiers, when prisoners of war; and in the interim, of consequence, the rebels have been guilty of barbarous atrocities toward them, Opposition to a vindication of their rights, has showed itself in the present Congress, and has recently been voted down. Col. Birney in Maryland, finds that one grand obstacle to the enrolling of slaves is the exposed condition o heir wives and children, still left in slavery, at the mercy of their infuriate masters-which shows the impolicy as well as wickedness of our withhelding the boon of freedom from any portion of the loyal people, in any of the States. In many instances, the colored soldiers have been insulted by those who should have protected them, and have been confined to menial services, when they should have been drilled to the use of arms. At the North, the opposition to the enlistment of colored troops, has been seen in the course taken by Gov. Seymour of New York, as also in the New York riots against them, on the very day they had appointed for a grand rally in State Convention, for enlistments, at Poughkeepsie.

But, against all these prejudices, disadvantages, and obstacles, a large force of colored troops has already been raised, and is still increasing. Their | dom, which they so much needed; but when, i good conduct and courage has almost totally broken down the opposition to them, or has readered it powerless. Whenever they have been brought | those States, the two being substantially on into battle, their courage and efficiency has been | body, and that, (in opposition to the government conspicuous. It is found that they are quite as ready to learn military tacties as their white which pretendedly loyal but really disloyal slavebrethren, quite as ready to acquire and regard | holders were favoring, for their own base end ism, loyalty, and a high sense of honor .- What a broad and solid foundation is here laid, for their a thorough and speedy extinction of the slave own and their country's future! What a lesson for our citizens, statesmen, commanders and soldiers! What a stunning blow to the rebellion, if promptly and duly improved by us!

IV. The Great Conspiracy.

The great conspiracy and the great danger the war has culminated and has signally failed, during the past year. From various sources of information it now seems certain, that the robels of the South, their sympathizers at the North, and their associates in England, had planned and were anticipating a simultaneous movement in July, as near as possible to the fourth, in which Gen Lee should invade the North, and a Northern outbreak of rebellion should burst forth in the city of New York, thence extending to all the principal cities and towns in the loyal States. The methods and processes for getting possession of Fort Lafayette, near New York, are now well known, and they had nearly succeeded. The murderous riots in New York, attempted also elsewhere, were a part of the programme. Opposition to the draft was the principal pretext. Next to this, were the complaints of "arbitrary arrests" and the "suspension of the habed corpus," which ought to have been efficient and timely enough to have prevented the riots by the restraint of the guilty instigators. At London, at Liverpool, at Halifax, as well as on board the rebel pirate vessels, the appointed day. (fourth of July) was well understood, before hand, the rebel capture of New-York, on, or about the fourth, was confidently predicted, and merchants and bankers in England sent out their prudential directions to their agents here, accordingly. The storm came, and exploded. It was a ter rible one. But the object of it was foiled, and the recoil and reaction were everwhelming. The plot for seizing Buffalo, the Chesapeake piracy, the Halifax riot and rescue, appear to have been only the feebler vibrations and after-currents of the ten public gaze, and consequently overthrown.

V. The November Elections.

The November elections told the result of all this. The Emancipation policy of the Adminis tration was more than vindicated. Had the Emancipation been universal instead of fragmentarythe loyal majorities would have been heavier, would have been annhilating.

VI. Foreign Intervention

Our foreign relations have, in consequence, bec wonderfully changed, within the year past. A year ago, we were trembling, like the aspen leaf, at every eastern breeze, from the apprehen sion of Foreign Intervention. England, under pretense of neutrality, was fitting out pirates to prey upon our commerce. Napoleon was prepar ing to annex Texas to Mexico. So, at least, it seemed probable, if not certain. That danger seems to have passed away. The

Emancipation proclamation, defective as it was and little has had been done to enforce it, had taught the people of England-the masses, we mean-that whether our Government intended war against slavery or no, and although it had protested to the contrary, the war was to be, in fact, under Divine providence, against slavery, The English masses spoke: the English aristoc racy paused. Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, loomed above the horizon. Palmerston and Russell took the hint, and detained the rams. English neutrality assumed a new phase; and Napoleon conceived a new policy. We have no fears of Foreign Intervention, now. Our rebel enemies have no remaining hopes of it. Our

Northern Copperheads have none. The Emancipation policy, feeble, hesitating partial, selfish, as it was, has, for the present, delivered us from fears of foreign intervention Oh! if our ways pleased the Lord, how easily, and how readily, could he cause all our enemies to be at peace with us!

VII. Rebel Despondency.

Rebel despondency, to-day, stands strongly contrasted with rebel arrogance and boastfulness, a year ago. Copperhead despondency, at the North, keeps very nearly even pace with it. And there are good reasons. The particulars we have in the Richmond papers themselvesa worthless currency--a bankrupt treasurywant, destitution, and consequent discontent. Another encouraging phase of our affairs.

VIII. Reconstruction of the Union-

Discussion of the Constitution. The question of "Reconstruction" has come up, of course, despite the efforts of timid editors to keep it down. They could not help discusng it themselves. The President not only discusses it, but decides. Congress will have to scuss and decide it over again.

All this marks the progress of events, and progress of opinion. The time has gone by for saying that the war-power is going to settle everything. It is seen, even by the half-enlightened, that it can do no such thing. When the ighting is over, there will be the end of the "war-power." "Reconstruction" must be by the Constitution or revolutionary—the Constitution under the pro-slavery construction, or under the anti-slavery construction, or by an amendment, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS TACT. which is already proposed.

So a discussion of the Constitution, in some vay, is inevitable.

Thank God, we are getting in sight of that disussion, at last-the very last stage of the whole

ourney from slavery to freedom. IX. Abolitionism in the army.

In the army, among the officers and soldiers. he change of sentiment in favor of immediate and universal emancipation, is even more mark. they were not prepared. It is a mercy that the ed and general than among their fellow citizens radicals were prevented from having their way at home. However prejudiced against the negroes, and the abolitionists, in the beginning, heir observation and experience, at the South, has taught them the fiendish nature of slavery, he importance of its suppression as a means of sility of reconstructing the Union while the two years ago, for if I had been, I should surely aveholders retain their authority, or until the have gone to hell. nancipated colored people, as well as the non- If we had struck at slavery only two years aveholding whites, shall be in a condition to ago, the rebellion would not have held six months astitute the chief basis and element of the afterwards. President Lincoln's striking down outhern population, by and with whom the re- the proclamation of Fremont gave the rebellion a struction shall be organized. This change of renewal of its lease, and added a hundred thousntiment, in the army, is already exerting a and or so of our soldiery to the holocaust of its owerful influence at the North, as is evidenced victims, in order, if possible, to save the Union y the anxiety of the Northern Copperheads, in with slavery. sympathy with slavery, to exclude them from oting, in our elections. Here we see another grand victory of the year 1863.

X. Border Stave States.-Policy of the Administration-Abolitionism and

Lovalty. Of all the sad mistakes of the Administration call it by no harsher name, its tenderness to ards slaveholders and slavery, in the so called oval border slave States, is, perhaps, the most markable, and has been the most mischievous. Especially is this true of that recent manifestation of it which has culminated during the past year. Not only have those States been exempt ed from the benefits of the Proclamation of free 1863, it became evident that the loyalists of those States were the radical abolitionists scheme of gradual, compensated emancipation mili ary discipline, quite their equals in patriot. of helping the rebels and restoring slavery.) the system, what was then witnessed?

Under the lead of the two or three pro slavery

embers of the Cabinet, the influence and action of the Executive have been thrown against the only reliable friends of the Government and o the Union, in those border States, and in favor of their Copperhead opponents, particularly in Maryland and Mi-souri, until a strong and reso te delegation from Missouri beseiged the Ex ecutive Mansion with remonstrances that could to longer be silenced-to the dismay and exas peration of every sympathiser with rebellion the Northern States. Once repelled from the Capital, they returned, reinforced ten fold, and by presenting their cause also in New York and sewhere, evoked a spirit that could no longe be smothered. The President so far yielded a o promise a redress of the Missouri grievances n part, but insisted on retaining Gen. Schofield n command of the military department : a man strongly suspected of disloyalty, who had been ne chief instrument of the abuses complained of, in Missouri and Kansas, and through who riminal neglect and apathy, if nothing worse he city of Lawrence, in Kansas, had been made he victim of brutal marauders, by whom it had been sacked, pillaged, burned, and the inhabitants nassacred; a commander who, when Gen. Lane of Cansas, with a body of brave citizens, pursued the fleeing banditti toward Missouri, interposed with United States troops between the murderers and their pursuers! Such, however, was the wide spread alarm and indignation of the oyal citizens of the free States, at the retention of Schofield, that he was, ere long, summoned to Washington, where, it is understood, the question is now pending, whether he shall be relieved of his command, or transferred to another field. La Tennessee, which we reckon among the s called loyal slave States, because not included in the President's edict of freedom, and because still held, in part, by Federal troops, the same developments of radical abolitionism have been witnessed, during the past year, in which Gov. Andy Johnson, a Southerner, who had been appointed military Governor, by the Administra-

une we have done no such thing, and not only are not waging the war against slavery, but cannot do this, and have no intention of doing it The teaching of the Tribune as well as of other pulpits is, that we have no right to wage war ECESSITY that gives us any right to put down slavery by the war power. This doctrine puts slavery out of the question, and throws our whole onflict from beginning to end upon bare expediency for the Union. It leaves neither freedom nor justice as the object of the war, except solely tion, while he was still a pro-slavery man, now for ourselves. takes the lead. No Northern abolitionist is more radical in opposition to slavery, than he. "GOT UP DRUNK, TO BE SETTLED The "Nashville Union," published weekly, in

XI. Abolitionism and Loyalty in the Rebel States.

Nashville, fully and ably advocates the cause.

It remains to speak of the similar manifesta ions that, during the past year, have appeared n Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Flor ida. Organized Union and Anti-slavery efforts have already appeared in each of these States, except North Carolina, and colored troops are n process of enlistment there. A call has been issued for a general conven-

ion of Anti-slavery Delegates from all the slave tates, to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, the 22d of February nett. At a recent meeting in New Orleans, for electing delegates to this proposed convention, a highly respectable colored citizen was chosen one of them.

els, but we cannot compromise with God. We It is in vain that such journals as the N. Y have got to settle the war in sober earnest, on Herald, N. Y. World, and (we are sorry to add) grounds of justice and freedom. the New York Times, endeavor to make it believed that these manifestations are but the imprudent measures of meddlesome fanatics from the North.* The names of the leaders, old and substantial Southerners, bear testimony to the publishing the Free South. We now publish the contrary. This is another glorious development statute upon which that indictment was founded: of the year 1863, enabling us to predict that the "reconstruction of the Union," unless marred by

* Since this was written, we are happy to see that * Since this was written, we are happy to see that the *Times* confesses its mistake, and publishes a letter of Howard Osgood, who gives the names of the principal leaders of the movement in New Orleans, Thomas J. Durant, Esq., Chas. W. Horner, Esq., [eminent lawyers,] Judge Heistand, B. F. Flanders, a prominent citizen, and J. B. Carter, superintendent of the public schools of New Orleans. H. Osgood says that one sixth part of the personal and real estate of New Orcating resistance to the rights of property of mas-ters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be con-

the pro-slavery servility of Northern conserva- fined in the penitentiary not less than one, nor tists, will be a reconstruction without slavory.

It is the North, rather than the South, that needs 3d, 1860.

Approved March 3d, 1860. the regenerating influences and appliances of

Now, be it understood and remembered that radical abolitionism, now. Every inch of real the question of "reconstructing the Union," with progress that has been made by the Government slavery, is the question of reconstructing the Untoward the desired restoration of the Union, ion with Acts like these, for the protection of slavery, in palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and with the direct sanction The assistance and instruction of the already and permission of the people of the free States and liberated freedmen is among the most vast and of the Federal Government. magnificent enterprizes that have been com-

All in favor of such a reconstruction, pleas menced or put in operation, during the past year, say Aye. Those of contrary mind, say No.

or the preceding one. Of this we shall have "The American President on Slave more to say, in pointing out-as we hope to do ry."-In our issue of Dec. 24, we copied, from -the prospects and the duties of the year to the London Examiner an article containing "the American President's congratulations on the sub-The President's Message and Proclamatio ject of slavery" together with the Examiner's have already been reviewed in our columns. comments against the same. What we said then, and what we now say, may enable us to infer some estimates of the prospect

We inquired-"Will some one be good enough inform us which of our American Presidents, of the new year upon which we are new entered, and which one of their messages may be alluded and of the new duties now devolving upon radito, in the above ?" To which we appended some cal abolitionists, and upon the country. We statements of Mr. Cooper, in his recent letter to hope to do this in our next. For the present the President, concerning the present position of we only say-Let us "thank God and take courour National Government," and we alluded also to the President's Inaugural Address and to the Chicago Platform, pledging non-interference with slavery in the States-all showing a remarkable Every body is becoming radical. But every resemblance in language to the London Examnew convert says, What a mercy that I did not iner's extract from "the American President"become radical too soon, before it was popular. and closing with-"But which of our Presidents But I had too much tact, too much wisdom, to be does that article refer to ?"

It may be proper to state that, on examining Men say, in apology for the President's striking the Congressional Globe for 1859-60, we find that down Fremont's proclamation of freedom and not the London Examiner's extract was from Presiissuing his own at the beginning, that if he had | dent Buchanan's Annual Message of Dec. 19, done it, the nation would have gone distracted, 1859. The similarity of sentiment between the two Presidents remains, we must confess, a humiliating reality. The difference between them until the rebellion had slain some hundreds of seems to be this-that what President Buchanan thousands, for if we had struck at slavery at the said of slavery in the Territories, the Chicago platform and President Lincoln's Inaugural said This is something like a man saying, on being of the States. It may be proper to note the disconverted to true religion, and turned from his tinction, because, on the question which of the conquering the rebel masters, and the impossi- vices, What a mercy that I was not converted two is the worse—the permission of slavery in a few sparcely settled Territories, or in the populous States-there seems to be, strangely enough, a difference of opinion.

> Jubilee celebration. - THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, held an anniversa ry meeting in Cooper Institute on Monday even ng, commemorative of the President's Procla mation of Emancipation, issued Jan. 1, 1863 Rev.Mr.Gloucester, President of the Society.pre sided, and made the opening speech. Lefters THE ICE-CREAM OF BENEVOLENCE, were read by Dr. J. McCune Smith, from Hon The reluctance of our President and nation to | Charles Sumner, Frederick Douglass, and Gov put a good deed on the ground of its goodness, as J. A. Andrew. Speeches were then made by reason, is astounding. It is just as if you Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pascal B. Randolph. Rev. Dr. heard a man apologizing for an act of piety, such W. H. Boole, Rev. Dr. Cheever, and Prof. W. H. as attending church, or responding, or receiving Day. The meeting was closed by singing the the sacrament. I would not have you think (the John Brown song. A band of music enlivened man says) that I am such a pitiful creature as to the exercises. Notwithstanding the snow storm. do this because God requires it, or because it is the attendance was respectable, and the audireligious and righteous. I am not such a fool as ence greatly enjoyed the celebration.

that. But it is handy in trade, it is respectable. Missionary Meeting .- At the Missionary and in fine, as things are, it is quite a necessity leeting held in Rev. Dr. Welles' Presb. Church for my success. It is good for the Union. So. Williamsburgh, on Monday Evening, after a preas a man of sagacity, I adopt it; but not because sentation by Rev. Dr. Lowrie, of the operation But fanaticism becomes corservatism and imof the Missionary Society of the Old School Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, by spe mortal wisdom, the moment it is good for cial previous invitation, gave an interesting ac trade; then it is expedient. As an ultimate becount of the origin, distinctive principles, and cessity, a military necessity, it is christian expeharacteristic operations of the American Mis diency. The churches and the ministers sanction sionary Association, its anti-slavery testimony, , and the New England Society applauds it. its missions to Africa, Jamaica, Siam, the Indi The doctrine of abolition, instead of being a despised hulk of Noah's fanaticism before the del. ans, the fugitives in Canada, the Egypt portions Now then, self being secured under military othwest. This is the first time that the Amer accessity, and all things being confessedly expe can Missionary Association has received such dient, why may not even the radicalism of pure a reception and recognition from such a quarter justice be admitted as a possible right of government? All things being confessedly expedient. and the presentation seemed to be quite acceptable to the audience.

Gen. Butler's Order No. 46 .- We have eceived a full copy of this important order, in a pamphlet form, of seven pages. Our readers have already been apprized of some of its pro isions, for the better protection of the freedmen, and of the missionaries and teachers who are in structing them. It also makes provision for ounties to colored soldiers and the support of heir families, expressing the hope and confi ence that Congress will provide for them the same wages as for white soldiers. The docu nent, as a whole, does great honor to Gen. Butler, and is a great step in the right direction. It contains, however, one feature which, we think quires grave consideration. It is that which provides for a military superintendence of the ntire colored population, including those "not slaves, under the actual control of a loyal masto take all the religion out of our polities, and ter," &c. We intend to publish this portion of the order, with such suggestions as may occur

Harper's Monthly, for January, contain mother paper of Mr. Lossing's "Scenes in the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says War of 1812." (with illustrations): "A Cruimong the Fuegians," (illustrated); No. III of Pictures of the Japanese," giving an account of their institutions and policy, (also illustrated): der Difficulties ;" "The Leadsman's Song ;" "Out of Nazareth;" "Three Hundred Thousand Strong:" "The visit of the Christ-child:" "Driftng Apart;" 'A Memory;" continuation of "The Small House at Allington;" "A Sacrifice conumed:" "Our Artists;" "Crackthorp and Week ;" "My Chemical Experience ;" "The Old ear and the New ;" "In Hospital after Stone River:" "The Lost Treasure;" with Monthly Record, Literary Notices, and Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer.

The Freedman, is the title of a beautifully lustrated and very excellent little sheet, the first number of which has just been issued by he Boston Tract Society. It is chiefly designed for gratuitous circulation among the late slaves n this country, and contains reading, geography, and arithmetic lessons, besides stories, and other the rebel letters found after a battle,-"This war interesting matter. Price, single copies for 12 months, 25cts, 25 to one address, \$3.00; 50 copsober settlement. If we do not finish the war by ies \$5.00. It is well calculated to give instruction and amusement, and we wish it success.

Clark's School Visiter. Volume VIII. A day school monthly. The Visitor will commence its eighth volume with the January number, 1864. This is the only day school periodical published at fifty cents a year. Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new features; readings, music, speeches, dialogues, stories, puzzles, &c., &c., from the very best writers. The VISITOR has the largest circulation of any educational journal published.
Now is the time to form clubs for Winter schools. Send for a specimen, and see inducements to clubs. Address, with two cent stamp, J. W. Daughaday, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Confederate Mint in New York.-Marshal Murray and his detective force have been, for some time, very busy in tracing out a nest of money-makers-of men employed in this city to manufacture the paper money which the Confederate government foists upon its army and people. It appears by an intercepted letter, that Winthrop C. Hilton, of 11 Spruce street, had made a formal contract with Mr. Memminger, to supply the apparatus and material for printing Confederate notes. On Thursday, the Marshal, with a force of men, seized the establishment, and found lithographic stores for printing notes of various denominations. At 37 Park Row, where Hilton had a room, were also found about six millions of Confederate bonds and about one

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY JAN. 2, 1864. East Tennessee .- Fight with Wheeler's

Col. Long of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, comman ng 2d. Division of Cavalry, reports from Cal-noun, Tenn., Dec.28, that the Rebel Gen. Wheeler, with 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Liebert, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville bout 10 this morning at Charleston on the south bank of the Hiawassee. The train escort had reached the encampment at Charleston last night, and Col. Liebert's skirmishers were wholly gaged with the enemy this morning, before Col. Long was apprised of their approach. He im-mediately moved the small force for duty in his camp, (at the time 150 men), and crossed to Col. Liebert's support. The rebels shortly after gave way, Col. Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right. charged them with sabres, completely demoshing and scattering them in great confusio and in every direction. Several of the enemy (number not known) were killed and wounded 121 prisoners were captured, including five comissioned officers. The main rebel column fled, and was pursued for five miles, on the Dalto Road, and when last seen, were fleeing precip tately. Col. Long's loss was one man slig wounded. . The officer in command of the Corier station at Cleveland, also reports that he was attacked early this morning, Dec. 28, by a force of 100 rebels. He drove them off, however. George H. Thomas, Maj.-Gen.Com'g.

The rebels evidently feel deeply their losses n this portion of Dixie, notwithstanding their efforts at concealment. The Richmond Enqui rer, in a recent issue, in speaking of the matter.

"Our losses by the enemy gaining possession of East Tennessee are incalculable. We are no nly deprived of the vast corn mills of that try, which previously supplied the whole army, but of vast machine shops extensively or-ganized at Knoxville. Beside this we are cut off om the coal, iron and copper mines, which mlils at Cleveland, which were burned by th enemy, formerly turned out 6,000 tons of coppe per day. Over 2,000.000 pounds have been fur nished to the Government. This was the only copper rolling mill in the country, and supplied us with material for caps and cannon (fuses.)"

The Robel General Forest defeated and pursued .-- A dispatch from Memphi

dated Dec. 30, says:
After suffering defeat at Summerville and Middleburg, the particulars of which have no been received, the rebel General Forest divide forces into four columns, which were repord to be 4,000 strong, and crossed Wolf Rive near La Favette yesterday afternoon; they des graph on the Memphis and Charleston Rail ad, between Collinsville and Moscow, and have gone south, with Gen. Grierson's cavalry, and Morgan's brigade of infantry in hot pursuit, and it is hoped they will bring them to a stand at Coldwater. The bridge over which this force crossed Welf River, had been ordered to be stroyed, but the order was disobeyed. The telegraph is now working, and the railroad wil be repaired by to morrow.

West Virginia .- Narrow escape of a Union

Washington, December 29. An expedition to co-operate with General Av ill, consisting of two regiments of infantry our hundred cavalry, and a battery of six guna-a force numbering one thousand four hundre all-under the command of Colonel Georg Wells, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts in loss of a man. After penetrating to Harri burg, where Averill had finished his work, an Wells had accomplished his diversion rietly according to orders, he found himse l part of Stuart's cavalry in his rear at Fron yal. By clever strategy and forced marches escaped the fermer and avoided the latter mitions unharmed. So desperate at one tin seemed the chances of the expedition, that the rebels in Winchester offered bets that not a man would return. A hundred rebel prisoners were sately brought off.

The passport system is reported by Marhal Murray to be working admirably. Every ling of a detailed character in connection with eizures of vessels, and the personal arrest is, however, kept a profound mystery which the light of a few days, it is promised, will reveal satisfactorily. A large number of essels have cleared, but nothing occurred wor thy of public notice.

The colored prisoners in rebel ston Gazette learns, through an authentic chan el, that the colored prisoners taken at Wagner, tere turned over to the State authorities outh Carolina, and tried before the courts and ndemned, but prudent counsels prevailed, and ic prisoners were sent to the city jail, where ev now are subject to as good treatment as white soldiers who are in captivity, and are probably as safe.

Removing the difficulties at Charleston .- It seems that the storm did not after all emove the obstructions in Charleston harbor There is, however, a prospect that at last the Government will take the matter in hand. The

It is well known in official circles here, that he chief cause of the failure of all attacks on harleston, arises from the formidable manner heir institutions and policy, (also illustrated); in which obstructions are placed in the harbon he conclusion of "Cap and Bells;" "Women un. The Navy Department has been for some time ndeavoring to procure some method of remov ng these obstacles, and at last there is son respect of success. A chief engineer of the atific man of more than ordinary ability, son ays since sent to the Navy Department a des urpose of removing harbor obstructions. Mr Welles, with the Promptness which has characment, immediately ordered a board of officers hiefly of engineers, to assemble and examine the invention. They reported favorably of it and have recommended the Secretary to give Mr. Wood \$15,000 to facilitate the completion of his project. It is hoped that Mr. Welles will ecede to this suggestion. It may be said that few months since an apparatus, on somewhat e same general principles as Mr. Wood's, but not so perfect, was tried at Port Royal, and suc ceeded beyond the expectations of everybody who witnessed its trial

An important arrest .- The United ites Marshal arrested a British Lieutenant on he 29th, on board of the Amazon, a sailing ves sel bound for Bermuda. The prisoner land in his possession a number of rebel letters, which were immediately forwarded to Secretary Sew-The prisoner stated that the rebels ast stores at Bermuda, that place being the depot of war stores, a large share of which was rchased in this city. At the Marshall's office e English lieutenant assumed arrogant airs, displayed his uniform, and demanded his release, but the baggage in which the mail had been concealed, was sent for, and the letters found. and the would-be rebel mail-carrier was sent to Fort Lafayette.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

New Orleans and Texas.-We have New Orleans dates to the 27th ult. Our troops took possession of the entrance to Lavacca Bay, Texas, on the 30th of November. Gen. Magru er, commanding the rebel forces, had issued proclamation, calling out everybody for the de-ence of the State, avowing that the defence of Western Texas "would not be given up, as reported;" that San Antonio and Austin must be ortified, and that the invaders "should be driver back to their ships." Gen. Banks has established a military command on the Rio Grande, and Gen. Herron is in control. It is called the district of the Frontier-headquarters at Brownsville. An expedition under command of Gen. Ullman, composed of one white and three colored regiments, and a battery of the 6th Michigan artillery, embarked at Port Hudson, on Dec. 22. The mouth of the Red River was supposed to be their des-tination. The Free State Convention, in New Orleans, had concluded its labors, and appointed million of notes. Hilton was sent to Fort La-fayette, and Mr. Memminger will probably never sec either his notes or his printing apparatus.

a full delegation to the National Convention at Louisville. The full delegations from the color-ed societies were admitted. There was no news

£8,216, being a decrease of £9,557. To meet

in the city. General gayety prevailed, through the holidays, and social rem and largely attended.

West Virginia .- Dispatches from Cumber. land, Md., on Friday, say that some excitement was created in Martinsburg, in consequence of our pickets, at Winchester, having been driven in as far as Bunker Hill. It appears that a post ion of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry was do Cavalry.—The enemy badly whipped.—The rebels mourn the loss of East Tennessee.
CHATTANOOGA, Tuenday, Dec. 29, 1863.
Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: picket duty, at the time, and in retreating to four of the enemy prisoners. This party had not proceeded far, when they came upon a band of 30 rebels, that had been dispatched to enter them off. Our force, being very small, had to abandon the prisoners, and succeeded in esca ing with a loss of one or two of their number

> Another Chesapeake Pirate has been rrested at St. Johns, N. B., and lodged in jai

The Exchange of Prisoners,-6 Butler is in communication with the authorities at Washington, in regard to a plan for bringing the enemy to terms. He proposes to treat rebet prisoners precisely as they treat ours. This measure is the only one which promises in prove effective in bringing about an exchange.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Rebels supplied from New York-Important developments have recently made, through the agency of a Union man Nassau, with regard to traffic carried on between New York and the blockaded ports of the Soul From these it appears that the supplying of reels from our city has been a regular system, and s well understood at Nassau. Vessels have let the harbor of New York, having passed the Cu om House, bound for Nassau, laden with arms clothing, and various needful articles, designed for the rebels. At Nassau, these articles were easily transferred to vessels intended to run the blockade. Certain Custom House officials are said to have been bribed by the contraband trafficers. The proper officials at the Custom House have been notified of this state of affairs, and will, it is hoped, be more vigilant in future. The passport system will also doubtless prove an effective check to similar operations

Fight with Quantrell. - The relals

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Jan. 4, 1861. Advices from the South, say a fight occurred on the 18th, near Fort Gibson, in the Cheroke country, between 1,000 rebels under Quantrell, and Col. Phillips of the Indian Brigade. The ight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions, leaving 30 killed and wounded or

Skirmish with Moseby's guerillas-On New Years day, Col. Lowell, with a detach-ment of Massachusetts cavalry, had a brush with Moseby's guerrillas, and captured thirty prison ers, besides killing and wounding several. Our loss was one man killed and two wounded.

Rebels in the Shenandoah .- The rumors of the enemy's operations in the Shenan doah valley are said to be exaggerated. Fits nigh Lee's cavalry, perhaps 1,000 strong, sup ported by Early's three small brigades on foot, with Imboden and other local leaders with detachments, numbering, all told, 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson and make an occasional dash as far north winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorfield valley as the scene of their future operations. They have not yet appeared in sight of the Baltimore and Ohio Rauroad, on which he trains are running regularly.

Operations on the coast of Florida. e Herald correspondent at Key West writes the naval operations on the coast of Florihat "the naval one da are active and successful. An extensive said work of the rebels was destroyed in St. Andrews Bay, and St. Andrews City was levelled to the ground by the crews of the steamers Bloomer nd Restless. The sait works in all were valued at nearly \$3,000 000.

Naval fight in Stone Inlet .- Informathat, at twenty minutes past six on the morn of the 25th of December, the enemy opened was replied to vigorously. Soon after, the Par her one hundred-pounder rifled gun. On hear-ing the firing, the C. P. Williams slipped her cable, and came down Folly River under sail. and opened fire. The rapid fire from the three

vessels, soon caused the enemy to retreat in dis-order, leaving two of his guns in the batteries. The Marblehead was struck twenty times and much injured. Her officers and men stood to their guns until the enemy had retreated. Her foremast is cut, and she has twelve shots in her ull, and one between wind and water. Three of her men were killed, and four wounded. The enemy's guns were brought away by an expedition from the three vessels.

Canture.-The Mexican schooner Raton del Nilo was captured last month off Padre island by the United States steamer New London. The cargo consisted of coffee, sugar, codfish, wine, and percussion caps.

The Exchange of Prisoners.-Dispatches from Washington announce that the whole matter of the exchange of prisoners is to be confided to Gen. Butler's hands, and that all the prisoners in our possession, to the number of thirty thousand, are to be assembled at Point

Lookout. Admiral Farragut off again -- On londay, Rear-Admiral Farragut sailed from the Navy Yard in the flagship Hartford, to assume command of the East Gulf Squadron. The Hartford has recently been renovated and is in excellent condition. Commodore Prayton, late Inspector of Ordinance at this port, and Commander of the Passaic, during Dupont's attack on Charles-ton, sailed also in the Hartford, to assume position as Fleet Captain.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside, who is now in Washington, has, at the earnest solicitation of the President, withdrawn his resignation. It is not improbable that he will be re-assigned to the comnand of the Department of the Ohio.

Maj.-Gen. Stoneman has been relieved from his command of the Cavalry Bureau, and assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry at the West. whither he proceeds at once.

Gen. Curtis's new command includes Kan sas, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho and the Indian territory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freedom of Speech in the French Chambers.-The following extract from speech of an eminent member of the Opposition is from the London Star of the 8th inst. shows in what manner the actions of the French Emperor are spoken of, and also presents a very interesting resume, in a few words, of the complications of European politics :-

"The Emperor wishes sometimes to get out of Mexico, but he can't; he as often wishes to conquer it, but he can't; he wishes to deliver Poland. but he can't: on finding which, he wishes to cor ciliate Russia, and unite with her in the East against England, but he can't; he is sincerely desirous of getting rid of the burden of the Reman occupation, but he can't; he wants, on the other hand, to conciliate the clergy, but he can't he wants to be a despot, and when he finds it is impossible to continue the autocratic game, a which he has played since 1852, he tries to be Liberal, but he can't; he wants to be on friendly terms with European Powers, but he can't : he wants to get up political capital by putting him self forward as the champion of Democracy, but he can't How have all his projects ended, and his dearly bought glory? At home in moral and financial weakness, and abroad in isolation.

-The Woman's Loyal National League acknowledge a don JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

Chief Justice Taney has been very dangerously ill, but is now slowly gaining, and it is thought that he will recover his health.

Cotton not King .-- George Thompson writes to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, from England. that the Cotton famine in that country has greatly abated. Here are his facts:

"To give you some idea of the diminution in the distress prevailing in the cotton districts, I may refer to the last report on the subject. The number receiving parochial aid, in the shape of ber, 1862, 249,336, while in the corresponding week of 1863 it was 111,298; being a diminution

any dealers in the Union but have business commu

rel on in the various townships most severely the distress, will far exceed the improvement both of the public public health, will be immense. parks for the people will be laid out and ; waste lands will be drained and brought tivation; and all who are employed on similar undertakings, having their

After a soler and thoughtful review of our equally deliberate estimate of our pros-or the future, I have arrived at the con-, and that is its results to us it will be one most fortunate events that could have oc-

oken—the enchantment is dissolved. England longer bows her neck to the yoke of Slavery. were the plantations of the South, so excellent was the quality of the fiber grown, so comparaestablished were the trade exchanges and cor-respondence between England and America, that came from your slave cursed shores countries to grow cotton in competition with the produce of the Southern States. Hence our to the slaveholders seemed complete cipated, and shall never again be enthralled. nning have been taken in their own "How marvelously have events even in them

seives, worked toward the futherance of end

city and vicinity. The weather, though someselat the amoing in the morning, finally accome ternoon sun smiled graciously upon numerous specimens of the worser half of our population who had sallied out to pay their respects to their

The President's New Year .- The Presi dent received New Years calls from various offi large number of private individuals who were de sirous of shaking hands with him. Among others, a few colored men presented themselves and were received with the same courtesy and affibility shown to their paler brothers. We

act, had any colored man presented the White House, at the President's g an introduction to the Chief Magis as introduction of all probability ship handled for his impudence."

Emancipation Celebration by the freedmen of Norfolk, Va .- A dispatch from Fortress

were present as invited guests Major Gen. and Staff, and Brig-Gens. Heckman, The procession marched through all the blow square, and speaking, music and Masonic exercises were the order of the day. A beautiful flag was presented to the 2d North Carolina Col-ored Regiment, being a gift from the ladies of

from the officers of the garrison at this post and their friends during the entire day. A heavy gale of wind is now (9 p.m.) raging at

Archbishop Hughes died at his residence, in Madison Ave., in this city, on Sabbath evening last, after a lingering illness. He was born in the north of Ireland, in the year 1798, and was consequently nearly 66 years of age at the time of his death. It is not known who will succeed him in the archipiscopal chair. His loss will be deeply felt by the catholics of this country.

The colored people of New York celebrated the anniversary of Emancipation on New Year's night at the Cooper Institute. The Rev. H. H. Garnet presided; the Rev. Dr. Belows spoke; resolutions were presented by the Rev. H. M. Wilson of Brooklyn, and several ad-

The mob spirit of New York is not crushed out. Occasional outbreaks of hatred toward the colored people are recorded in the ico, Dec. 7th, says: morning papers. The following items are from

a negro waiter in a Broadway saloon. The pro-prietor asked them to leave; they refused, and he defended himself with a revolver; a police-man rushed in, arrested him and let the ruffians go free. After a night's imprisonment he was held to bail to await a criminal charge of defend-

citizens at the Cooper Institute on New-Year's night, a tall, straight, broad shouldered, symmeical negro, quietly left the hall, and was pro ceeding peaceably to his residence, when a com drunken loafers who were passing down e Fourth avenue, near Eighth street, saw him. and shouted, "there goes a d-n nigger, let us kill him." Suiting the deed to the word they orthwith commenced an assult. The negro re-reated quickly at first, fronting the assailants defending himself in a manner that would have been no discredit to the pugilistic skill of Heenan Striking straight from the shoulder he eveled a rowdy at every blow. He then ran a w steps to separate his assailants, and again turnng suddenly upon his pursuers and with a wel firected blow laid the foremost sprawling in the street. In this way he kept up a running fight until he reached the doors of the Institute, when score or more policemen rushed from the Hall ursued the assassins, who fled like sheep. their number bawled lustily for mercy hen he was caught, but he got a good clubbing and lost his hat into the bargain. Those who witnessed the transaction were delighted to see plucky negro rub the black of his hands into white faces of the wretches, who would not they will be sure to regain possession of it. we dared to have met him face to face and foot

Electricity as a motive power-Captain John Reeves, of New York, has invented and patented an "electro-magnetic rotary engine, for producing motive power by electricity," which his friends believe destined to supercede steam. The inventor is quite sanguine of success. He has a working model at the Capitol, with plans of different descriptions, which he is preparing to exhibit to the Government.

Gov. Seymour and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. - Gov. Seymour has made another attempt to remove the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Those functionaries refuse to remove without a trial, to which they are legally entitled. It is intimated that the police were altogether too active in suppressing the July mob, and in prosecuting rioters, to suit the tastes of our Democratic Governor. The Commissioners have also, in a recent Report | Between 11th and 12th Sts.,

having been "encouraged and aided by newspaper and partizan influence and intelligence." This could not have been particularly soothing to the nerves of Gov. Seymour. At all events, the Governor is bent on having them removed and they are bent on not being removed, and the New Yorkers are strongly in sympathy with them. It is said that a bill will be brought be fore the State Legislature, which convenes this week, by which Gov. Seymour will be checkma-

Gov. Seymour's Message to the State Legisla ture has appeared. He is in exceedingly ill humor, and finds fault with the National Banks, the Emancipation Proclamation, the draft, the enrollment act, and the general policy of the nationa Administration. The history of the July riots is reviewed in such a manner as to throw the blame upon the course of the Government. The war is deprecated, and peace doctrines supported.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS .-- The President has sent a message to Congress earnestly recommending such a modification of the law that the bounties recently suspended may be continued, at least to the first day of February next.

THOMAS G. ALVORD is elected Speaker of the New York State Assembly.

ARRANSAS RETURNING .- A dispatch from Cinnents for the return of that State to the Union.

FOREIGN.

Europe .- The City of Manchester, Hammonia, Adriatic, Persia, and City of Baltimore have arrived. European dates are to Dec. 24th. From Great Britain we learn that the Government employees, at Sheerness, who assisted in fitting out the Rappahannock for the rebels, have been discharged, for violation of the neutrality law. The names of persons serving on any Robel vessel who belonged to the naval reserve are ordered to be stricken from the list, to forfeit all privileges, and not to be allowed to re-enter the service. New regulations about the enforceent of the neutrality laws have been sent to the Governor of the Bahamas

The U.S. steamer Vanderbilt has returned to Cape Town. She captured the British bark Saxon, as is alleged, in British waters, on the he Union ship Conrad.

The Confederate privateer Tuscaloosa ha captured the ship Living Age, from Akyab for London, and released her on receiving bonds. A new Rebel envoy, Mr. Saperville, has ar rived in Paris. He will notify the French Gov ernment of the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the Southern Confederacy, and will return, demand the recognition of the South

England is greatly alarmed at the news from adia, where the insurrection is said to have as sumed large proportions, and the British troops

Austria has definitely refused to take part i the proposed Congress. The Spanish papers, which are in favor of the Congress, demand the restoration of Gioraltar. Mr. Drouyn de l' Huys, in his reply to Switzerland, announces that the French Government will draw up a programme The Paris correspondent of The London Time sinuates that the Archduke-Maximilian is makely to accept the crown of Mexico. He sti he American Government among other atious, and this recognition, it is stated, ha been emphatically declined at Washington. It is now reported that the Emperor is casting about for some one else, in place of the Arch-

The German Legislatures continued to delare in favor of the Prince of Augustenburg. Austrian troops were arriving in Hamburg. The Prussian Second Chamber has rejected a loan. ecause, as they declare in an address to the King, they suspect the Ministry of an intention gain to betray the national cause. It is believed hat Denmark will offer no resistance to the 'ederal troops, but evacuate Holstein. The anish Embassador has been withdrawn from the German Diet at Frankfort.

A revolutionary manifesto had been placarded in the principle towns of Hungary, announcing the establishment of a General Committee to naintain the independence of Hungary. The committee is to assume the direction of affairs under Kossuth. The Austrian Gevernment were aking great precautions against this revolutionary movement, that it was asserted, nevertheless, that general agitation prevailed in re-

The Swiss Embassy at Japan had notified the Federal Council that they had found it impossible to enter iuto diplomatic relations with the Government at Yeddo, and that they would return home at the beginning of the New Year. It was reported that the Daimios had bombarded and captured the imperial city of Osaca, and also Kioto, and were said to be advancing an army of 50,000 men for the capture of Yooohama. A late Japan paper, however, pronounces the statements pure invention.

Dispatches from Mr. Pruyn, the American Minister in Japan, announce that the Japanese Government have agreed to pay the claim for damages, \$10,000, for intercepting the American steamer Pembroke last year. This augurs a good understanding with Japan.

Mexico .-- Our latest news from Mexico is through French sources, and colored accordingly. The dispatch which dates from the city of Mex-

The French troops entered Morelia on the 30th of November, without opposition. General Berthier had occupied Acamboro. General Bazaine was at Calieya, where General omonfort was assassinated.

General Mejia occupied San Miguel. Juarez and his ministers are said to have left

for Durango. General Bazaine had concentrated 12,000 French troops at Calieya, and General Doni was at Salamanca, sixteen leagues from Guanajuato. It is stated that the governments of Holland and of Spain have recognized the new Mexican

government. General Negrette has succeeded General Com-

Later from Mexico.-The following letter, received in Washington, contains interesting intelligence from Mexico:

Tampico, Nov. 2, 1863.

TAMPICO, Nov. 2, 1863.

A Mexican military force is hovering very near this city, also in Huasteea, cutting off the supplies of fresh water and marketing. An expedition of 90 mounted men, with two French officers, were sent to the Huasteea about the middle of last onth for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the inhabitants of that region to a documen declaratory of their adhesion to French intervention. To attain that object, they were instructed to use persuasion, but in the event of refusal then coercive measures were to be employed. completely defeated. Two French officers were made prisoners, and 60 men and borses, together with \$1,000 in specie, and all their military stores captured. It is rumored here that the Mexica cops will attack this place on the 4th instant; and if they make a sudden and determined attack,

West Indies .- By the arrival of the steam ships Tubal Cain and Eagle at this port, we have news from Cuba and San Domingo. The rebellion in the latter island still continued formidable, and the Spanish troops, owing to various unfavorable causes, of weather, sickness, and guerrillas, were making very little progress in suppressing it. The sickness among the Spansh troops was very severe, lifteen hundred having been sent home in a single week. The Spanish army on the island numbered 10,000. The Spanish war steamer Alara had burst her boilers and been destroyed by fire in a port of the Canary Islands. A large cargo of war material was thus lost. Everything was quiet at Havana. The U. S. war-steamer Powhatan was in port.

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TEAS .- Nothing is more difficult to keep a regular line of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are so many different varieties, each differing from all the cinnati, says that a delegation from Arkansas is on its way to Washington, to make arrangein all Tea. A multitude of uneven strings make a comparatively even rope. Suppose there to be ten varieties of Tea, as above-is not the inference almost rresistible, that a harmonious blending of all into one would render that one more perfect Tea than either element alone? It is so. In short, a skillfully mixed Tea is the best Tea to use for health, economy, and

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hand, and the highest excellence on the other. We manufacture and sell, at 15 cents a pound, on article styled "P. P. CO.'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular. Of it, the late eminent and lamented American Chemist, Professor Chilton, made a personal and crital examination, and about the result was pleased to

OFFICE OF THE LABORATORY OF JAMES R. CHILTON Co., No. 93 Prince st., New York, Feb. 20, 1863. We have made a chemical and microscopic exam on for the People's Provision Co., of an article yled P. P. Co.'s EAST INDIA COFFEE. The result of r investigation proves it to be free from objection e or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of stances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy, and much superior, in this respect, to coffee used alone. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,

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referable to pure Coffee at the same price.
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DANIEL EBBETTS, No. 1668th-av., New York, says: "I use P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. I had been sing Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any other— MOULTON, esq., Yonkers, New York, says:

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port, Conn.
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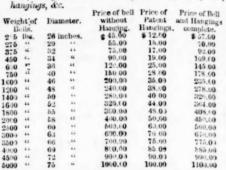
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SOLON ROBINSON to the Farmer's Club, Jan. 23: "No farmer who owns a well or cistern can possibly afford to be without an iron pump. It should be a anord to be without an iron pump. It should be at once a suction and force pump—a perfect little fire engine—such a one known as 'West's Improved Pump.' I speak of this pump because I happen to know it . . . to be very simple, durable, powerful and cheap, and it don't freeze up, nor get out of order once a year . . . I know this, and I think I may be doing the farmers good by speaking of it . . . A boy 10 years old can work it, and throw a continuous inch-and-a-quarter stream. . . . It can be made to work

From the New York Observer. We have had in use for months past one of West's Pumps, which has given us more satisfaction as a forge and lifting pump than any we have ever used. It is one of great power, and well adapted for shin's decks, mines, factories, green-houses, graperies, &c. &c. The Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal says: &c. The Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal says:

It is recommended for its extreme simplicity of construction, great strength, and consequent durability and cheapness of repair. There is no stuffing box—the pressure being held by a cup packing, like that upon the working piston, working in a cylinder, fitted for the purpose within the upper air chamber—which we think a great improvement, as stuffing as so liable to be deranged, and leak under strong pressure, to say nothing of the loss by friction incident thereto. It has also two air chambers: thus the action of the valve is custioned upon both sides by air—preventing water-hammer, and vacuum-thump. The valves are very accessible, and simply and cheaply repaired. They work much easier than any pump we have ever sen; the 4 inch cylinder being worked by children in wells 100 feet deep, and as they are extremely cheap, as well as simple and strong, we freely recommend them.

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per ct. payable semi-annually. 2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of

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towards a suppression of the slaveho cient measures of Government to the abolition of slavery in the Federal President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, ment in the army, and the suspension ment of traitors.

Permit us, further, respectfully, yward, and perfected, in all suitable v pay and privileges, as the white solof these measures; and also by extrestoring amity and peace, by "estal United States and their postcrity."

family Miscellang.

On to-day's fresh sculptured stone; Then in Southern Carolina, When the glorious day is done, And the trees and hills grow crimson With the setting of the sun. Shall the laughing, loving children, Gather round the mother's chair, From the gentle elder sister To the pet with sunny hair.

Eagerly, the fastest talker, With her dark eyes all aglow, Cries, "Dear Mother, quickly tell us. Mother! was it ever so? We were hunting in the garret. And we found these ancient leaves, See, dear mother, torn and yellow, Hidden underneath the eaves

"And we read them - 'tis a story That we scarcely understand, But it tells about some children, Sold and bought within this land Sister Mary said it surely Never meant that men would do Anything so very wicked Mother, tell us, is it true?"

Gravely smiling looks the mother, On the asking, earnest eyes; "Tis my mother's book." she answers, "Won at school, a treasured prize, And she often used to tell me That its sad words all were true There were slaves within this country When she was a child like you.'

"Slaves! what are they?" Effic questions, "Slaves! dear mother?" ask the rest; "Slaves," she answers, "oft were children Taken from their mother's breast. Bought and sold like sheep or cattle In the public market sold : Half the horror of such doing, Children never have been told

"This is over now, forgotten, Thank God!" says the mother blest, "Thank God!" Mary gently whispers: "Thank God!" echo back the rest. And the wondering pet folds softly Small hands on his mother's knee, "Trank God! thank God!" lisping over With sweet, childlike mimlery.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR. BY TENNYSON.

Full knee deep lies the winter snow. And the winter winds are wearily sighing: Toll ye the church bells sad and slow, And tread softly and speak low, For the Old Year lies a dving. Old Year von must not die

You came to us so readily, You lived with us so steadily. Old Year you shall not die. He lieth still: he doth not move: He will not see the dawn of day He hath no other life above; He gave me a friend, and a true, true love,

And the New Year will take them away. Old Year, you must not go: Such joy as you have seen with us

A jollier year we shall not see, But though his eyes are waxing dim, And though his foes speak ill of hum. He was a friend to me. Old Year you shall not die

We did so laugh and cry with you, I've half a mind to die with you,

He was full of joke and jest, But all his merry quips are o'er; His son and heir doth ride post haste. Every one for his own,

The night is starry and cold, my friend, And the New Year blithe and bold, my friend Comes up to take his own

How hard he breathes! over the snow The shadows flicker to and fro: The cricket chirps: the light burns low; Tis nearly twelve o'clock. Shake hands before you die. Old Year we'll dearly rue for you What is it we can do for you?

Mark! our friend is gone. Close up his eyes: tie up his chin: Step from the corpse, and let him in And waiteth at the door: There's a new foot on the floor, my friend And a new face at the door, my friend, A new face at the door.

For The Principia

ENTRANCE OF THE NEW YEAR.

Its feet are pattering on the floor, Mid sounds of merry greeting.

With promises of pleasures, With schemes that eager Hope beguile

Like former years that sped their way, Dispensing mirth and sorrow, It comes, with sunny skies, to-day ;

With clouds and storms, to-morrow Millions of infant brothers, Like other years, it sweeps from earth, As many million others.

With startling revelations, It comes with harvests of increase With blighting desolations.

It comes-but who its pathway knows Its record-who shall find it? Or whence it comes, or where it goes? Or what it leaves behind it?

With lights and shadows blended, Their joys and sorrows, hopes and fears,

Will soon be o'er, and ended. And then shall come the changeless year, All earthly tasks completed,

When all who do their duty here Shall be with plaudits greeted.

THE SITTING ROOM.

There is, or there ought to be, in every house, a room where all the household can come together every day, a dear, well-remembered chamber, hung round by memory with of your own family, and among your own children, do not your thoughts go back to some richer, sunnier ground! the days when you gathered around that We talk thus; but if the change really ruddy, crackling fire, and when the heads, come, it is more grievous than the blight of a

which are now laid low, were as a crown of thousand flowers. She, who loved their search glory to their offspring? In some houses, this common-room, or "living-room," as our Puritan neighbors call it, is pleasant bewilderment upon some bold change the only room in the house; it is parlor, bed- of shrubbery or of paths, will never open them room, kitchen, all in one.—Blessed compensa- again. She-whose feet would have danced tion of Providence to the poor man and his offspring; they can be always together. Wealth multiplies apartments and separates families. Go to the western clearing, and before you reach the cabin, you descry through the chinks the glow of a fire, which would serve a city mechanic for a week; entering, you behold the illumination of a whole circle sitting around the blaze, perhaps singing their evening hymn. Are they less happy than the dwellers in ceiled houses? Change the scene to the up-town seats of wealth, where the merchant prince abides in greater convenience of the plaintive cry of mistress cuckoo (she than Nebudehudnezzar or Charlemagne; for daintly called her "mistress cuckoo") from the he has baths, hot and cold water on every floor, furnace heat and gas lights. You can lighted listeners have we-lifting the blue eves scarcely number the apartments. You think it a paradise,-Hold! reconsider the social. the domestic part. It is three o'clock. What a solitude! The father is slaving at his counting house. The mother is dropping cards at fifty doors, or stifily receiving fifty visits. The welcome, and be the swift and light-footed

boys are sparring, or walking Broadway or Chestnut street. The girls are with masters in Italian, dancing, and philosophy. The ba-bies are airing with French nurses. Do these ever come together? Not in the true family sense.—Some Christian merchants have a few home joys, and are content to pray with their farm of Edgewood, by Ike Marvel. families, once a day. The very name of a sitting-room, living-room, or common-room sounds plebian, and savors of "the country." Yet I know men, rich believers, who make a conscience of gathering their family, all their family; and to effect this requires a place. God's blessing is on the room, whether covered with Brussels carpets or unpainted plank, whether hung with damask or with hunting shirts and bear skins, where that little kingdom, a Christian household, daily

LETTER OF GEORGE SAND TO A YOUNG POET.

sitting-room !

The Paris correspondent of the American Publishers' Circular gives the following characteristic letter from George Sand, addressed to one of the enthusiastic young men trained in the school of her novels, who, from every part of the French provinces and of Paris, consult and question her:

"I thank you, sir, for the sympathy you express to me. You want me to give you some encouragement. I would not do so were you without talents. To flatter them who flatter us has always seemed to me something ignoble (I mean to deceive them who ingeniously caress our vanity). Consequently I prefer silence to telling falsehoods, or to yet you appeared very glad to see me." wounding by frankness. I think I discover a great many ideas and talents in your lines. I am not a very competent judge of poetry, let me tell you; and I am very often mistaken. Therefore do not place implicit confidence in my opinions. You are very young, and I think you have a great deal yet to do before you can feel confidence in yourself."

"These are my criticisms; you see they are very brutal, but they do not prevent your poem from being remarkable, beautiful in many places, and, in fine, giving promise of real talhas been published that one must write sub-

busies himself about them, although there are among them some poems which would have been noticed, twenty years ago. But at present France, becomes like Italy, where every-

'I am a poet ; that is enough ?' No one is a poet before he is a man. At your age, people have only images in their mind. The world is tired of poetical images; it has had too much of them. The poet who comes with solid knowledge, true ideas, and robust sentiments will prove, at last, a true poet. But all these things are acquired, they are not divined. If you have divined more than you have experienced, it will be so much the worse for you. This precocity will beat the expense of the future. Courage, therefore ; work hard, but do not always work. Often forget that you are a poet, to see what life is in you and in other people. You will wake up the next day more a poet than ever. This is my advice. I do not say it is infallible, but sincere and cordial.

THE MONUMENT TO ROBEBT FULTON.

"GEORGE SAND."

The committee of the Fulton Monument Association have made some progress in their selected in Trinity Churchyard, where the redent occurring in the life of such a man, is mains of Fulton now lie, immediately on worth a book of morals and comments. Broadway, and a design for the monument has been made by the sculptor Henry K. Brown, to whose genius we owe the noble equestrian statue of Washington, in Union Park. The design is a magnificent one. A structure of Portland stone, resting on massive arches of a severe architecture, and supporting above the arches figures representing the American rivers and lakes, and, above these, figures representing the four quarters of the globe, is crowned, at the height of forty feet, with a colossal statue of Fulton, in a sitting posture, holding in his hand the model of a steamboat, which he is supposed to have just completed and is presenting to the attention of the world. The work, executed according to this design, would be a most striking object, and in every respect one of the most remarkable ornaments of our city. A photograph of the design is to be seen at the office of the Pacific Insurance Company, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, which all who take an interest in the project are desired to examine. It is the intention of the committee soon to call on those who are willing to give some substantial proof of their regard for the memory of Fulton to contribute to the erection of the monument .-

FLOWERS AND CHILDREN.

Flowers and children are of near kin, and too much of restraint, or too much of forcing, or too much of display, rains their chiefest o' God dree verses o' hundred and vourteenth charms. I love to associate them together, and to win them to a love of the flowers. Some day they tell me that a violet or a tuft by myself." the portraits of father, mother, brothers, sisters, servants, kinsfolk, friends, neighbors, come, radient with the story—that the very guests, strangers and Christ's poor. O, read- same violet is blooming sweeter than ever, up er, do you not remember such a room? In on some far-away cleft of the hill-side. So your wanderings, in your voyages, in the group you, my child, if the great Master lifts you from us, shall bloom—as God is good—on

among the thickets-will never search them. She, whose glad eyes would have opened in along the new wood path, carrying joy and merriment into its shady depths-will never

set a foot upon these walks again. What matter how the brambles grow ?her dress will not be torn; what matter the broken paling by the water ?-she will never topple over from the bank. The hatchet may be hung from a lower nail now-the little hand that might have stolen possession of it,

is stiff-is fast ! God has it. And when spring wakens all its echoes-of the wren's song-of the blue bird's warbleedge of the wood-what eager, earnest, de--shaking back the curls -- dancing to the melody? And when the violets repeat the sweet lesson they learned last year of the sun and of the warmth, and bring their fragrant blue petals forth-who will give the rejoicing herald of the flowers? Who shall gather them with the light fingers she put to the task -who?

And the sweetest flowers wither, and the sweetest flowers wait, for the dainty fingers that shall pluck them, never again !- My

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE

Some thirty-five or forty years ago, a Mr. Williams, a clergyman of the old school, somewhat eccentric, came to Salem, from the country, to exchange desks with one of his brethren in the ministry. During the Sab bath-noon intermission, he said to his daughter, "I am going to lie down; if St. Paul comes himself, don't you disturb me."

Mr. Bentley, who preached in the East Church, who had been intimate with Mr. meets for prayer, for praise, for kind words, for joint labors, for loving looks, for rational entertainment, for reading aloud, for music, Williams, but had not seen him for several for neighborly exchanges, for entertaining anyears, hearing he was in town, hurried off, after gels unawares. Thanks be to God for our dinner, to make his old friend a call. "Where is Brother Williams?" he inquired

is he met the daughter. "He can't be disturbed, sir; not even if St. Paul should call."

"I must see him !" was the impatient reoinder, in the inimitable manner peculiar to Mr. Bentlev. Resistance to such a must, was out of the

question. The room of the sleeper was designated. With no gentle voice and a corresponding shake, Mr. Williams was aroused. He was delighted to see his old friend Bentley, reiterating, in his fervency, his gratification. "I think, Brother Williams," said Mr. Bentley, "that you are a little inconsistent."

"How so? how so! Brother Bentley?" "Didn't you tell your daughter you were not to be disturbed, even if St. Paul called? "No, no, Brother Bentley, not inconsisten at all. I was-I am glad to see you. The Apostle Paul! why, I hope to spend a blessed eternity with him ; but you, Brother Beut-

FATHER MATHEW AND LORD BROUGHAM.

ey, I never expect to see you again."-

Hingham Journal.

"He created no small amusement to a large party at the hospitable mansion of an Irish nobleman by his attempts, partly playful, partents, if you do not be in too great a hurry to ly serious, to make Lord Brougham, who produce works, and if you labor conscientious- resisted good humouredly, but resolutely, the next morning that nobleman and two others y. Bear in mind that, since the great suc- efforts of his dangerous neighbour. 'I drink were swinging on the very gibbets which the very little wine, said Lord Brougham. a glass at luncheon, and two half glasses at lime poetry to make his way through the dinner; and though my medical advisers told immense crowd of them who write well, and me I should increase the quantity, I refused to the still thick crowd of them who write very do so,' 'They are wrong,' my Lord, for adwell.

"Will you believe that not a single day passes without my receiving at least three packets of unpublished poetry? Reckon how many unknown poets that makes, a year. I believe learned lord, Father Mathew invested his a hundred new poems are annually published lordship with the silver medal and the ribbon, . . . at their expense . . . in Paris. All and insignia and collar of the new Order of their works pass away unnoticed. Nobedy the Bath. 'Then I will keep it,' said Lord Brongham and take it to the house, where I shall be sure to meet old Lord — the worse for liquor, and I will put it on him.' The ent France, becomes like Italy, where every-body writes poetry—even people who cannot read. One must consequently excel these thousand battalions before it can become a profession, or a means of livelihood.

"Think of these things, and do not become intoxicated with family and local triumphs. Have the courage of men of twenty years old, but have even more patience than courage. The father Mathew for you, and passed the ribbon rapidly over his neck. Then I tell you but have even more patience than courage.

"Think of these things, and do not become intoxicated with family and local triumphs. Have the courage of men of twenty years old, but have even more patience than courage. The father Mathew for you, and passed the ribbon rapidly over his neck. Then I tell you be the deliver up to him the profesty of her father, and prepare for death, as he could not in your workmen," I remarked. what it is Brougham, by —! I will keep so-ber for this night,' said his lordship, who kept his vow, to the great amazement of his friends.' -Maguire's Life of Father Mathew.

> ANECDOTE OF DR. HUMPHREY. When Dr. Humphrey was President of Am-

seat. The lady, on special inquiry, found the kind gentleman's name to be Dr. Heman Humphrey. But a few years afterwards, a member of the "Committee to increase the College Library Fund" chanced to meet this very lady. "I know nothing about Amherst College or its Library, but I know its Presiarrangements for bringing the subject more dent is a gentleman, a real gentleman, and definitely before the public. A site has been here are a hundred dollars!" Such an inci-

> MAKING THE MOST OF A BISHOP. About fifty years since, in the village of Newnham, lived one Thomas Wilford, who filled the distinguished posts of parish clerk, parish sexton, and parish schoolmaster. He was an eccentric person, proud of his authority and offices, and much addicted to taking liberties with the Psalms of David in order

to give eclat to any village event, or, as he termed it, "dapting 'em to the 'casion." An instance of this kind occurred when the bishop of the diocese, being on a visit to a family the neighbourhood, signified his intention of preaching in Newnham church on the following Sunday. This was an event of no ordinary kind for Newnham, and Mr. Wilford could not lose such an opportunity for signalising himself, and mustered such an array of bass viols, clarionets, &c., with singers in proportion, as never before was seen or heard in Newnham church, and many and anxious were the rehearsals. When the eventful day arrived every part of the church was crammed : the service proceeded in due course, and, excepting two or three instances of want of time amongst the vocal and instrumental performers, approaching almost to discord, all went off well. Mr. Wilford had reserved his grand effort for tune, just before the bishop commenced his sermon, and thus did he give ont the Psalm, in the Broad Gloucestershire dialect -- "Let us zing to the prayze an' glawry

> Why hop ye zo ye little little hills? And what var do'ee skip? Is it a 'cas you'm proud to see His grace the lard biship;

zaam, a varsion 'specially 'dapted to the 'casion

Why skip ye zo, you little little hills? And what var do ee hop? Is it a 'cas to preach to we Is com'd the lard biship?

You zee, he's com'd to preach to we, Then let us all strick up, An' zing a glawrious zong 'o prayze And bless the lard biship.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

After the engagement in the palatinate of Prasnyz, in which the Polish leader Lenezica perished, several Polish prisoners were brought to Mlawa, to the Russian commandant Bogdanowicz. This officer having perceived a boy of 16 among the prisoners, had him brought before him, addressed him in insulting terms, and flourished his sword about his head. The boy meanwhile stood unmoved, and looking boldly into the eyes of his persecutor, who foamed at the mouth with rage. You Polish vagabond ! you catholic hangdog! so you are frightened, are you!" he exclaimed. To this the boy quietly answered that he had not feared him on the field of battle, and did not fear him then. "You do not fear me? We shall see !" and with anoth er flourish of his sword the savage cut off the boy's head, which dashed against the wall. The body stood for a moment with the hand raised, and then fell on the blood-stained ground by the side of the head. Bogdanowicz meanwhile taking a pull at his brandy flask This terrible deed was witnessed by several persons who were in the room at the time .-London paper.

MOURAVIEFF AND THE GIBBET.

His character had long preceded him to the capital of his command. On reaching Wilna, on his first ride through the town, he came to the large market-place situated on its outskirts where he was surprised by the sight of three gibbets, a large and two smaller ones, erected on a little eminence. He was not long in learning that this was intended by his subjects as a greeting; that the large gibbet was erected for himself, and the other two for two of his friends. "Good," said Mouravieff 'don't let them be taken down, they will come in useful, by and by." So the gibbets remain ed for some days in their places; and, surenough, they at last found occupiers whom their erectors little thought to see swing there. Another greeting which he received was a proclamation offering 20,000 roubles for his ssassination; which was afterwards increased to 100,000, as the accomplishment of such an act became more difficult. Not that attempts were not made to kill him, but that all signally failed. The first attempt was made by Polish nobleman, and the incident was much spoken of, as showing the cool character of Mouravieff. He was occupied, one day, in his eabinet, when a Polish nobleman was anounced as wishing to speak with him. "Tell him I'm too much occupied; let him speak with my aid-de-camp," were Mouravieff's orders. Presently the officer returned and repeated the demand, adding that the Count would not keep him very long. "Admit him then, between two gendarmes," said Mouravieff, without turning, and continuing his writing. Presently the door was heard to open and close again. Mouravieff still went on with his writing. "Well, who is he?" said he at last, without turning. "Count So and So,"was the reply. "Search him," said Mouravieff, still in his former position. After a few minutes' pause, "Well, what have you found?" "A revolver and two daggers, your high excellency," was the answer. "Immediate court-martial, and to be hanged to-morrow morning, if convicted," were Monravieff's cool orders, without even giving himself the trouble to turn and have a look on his would-be-assassin, and still going on with his writing. The

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENCE OF

National Committee had prepared for Mou

ravieff and his friends .- Fraser's Magazine.

MIND. İn a small village near Debreczin, Hungary, there lived a Jew, who kept a shop. On the eve of the Day of Atonement, before joining his co-religionists in their customary devotional exercises, he strictly enjoined on his daughter, seventeen years old, and his servant, in whose charge he left the house, not to admit any one into the house in the night under any pretence whatever. In the night there was a knock at must be dismissed." the window of the girl's room ; a peasant deannouncement of this intention was received manded admission, in order to make some allow her to live, lest she should divulge his name to the authorities. In vain were her entreaties to spare her life. "Then if I must die," she at last said, "let me rather meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men who work with real and energy at whether meet a men of might can be a second whether meet a men of might in every town. We offer liberal inducements and entreaties to spare her life. "Then if I must that we want, but men who use their mignt—die," she at last said, "let me rather meet a men who work with zeal and energy at what-cuarantee the exclusive sale R. C. Browning, 347 Broadway, N. Y. lingering, and painful one at yours." To this the villain consented, and, closely followed by do the most good; but lads, like David, earnhim, she went to the shop, took down from est, active, and strong of purpose; doing one erst College, he had occasion on a very cold day to ride in the stage, which ran through the shelf a bottle, opened it, and carried it to thing at a time, but doing that thing well." Boston. A lady appeared and wished to her lips. In a trice the contents of the bottle ride. The inside of the stage was full, and all were in the eyes and face of the robber; with telligent labor, how many dwarf themselves ing one-third less quantity to produce the same effect. know what a full stage is. The driver inquired if any gentleman would be so kind as girl was saved. The bottle contained oil of to ride on the outside, and give their place to vitriol. The police, who had entered the the lady. Dr. Humphrey was the only man house on the cry raised by her, found the who heard, and though then an old man, was servant weltering in his blood, and the murthe only one who volunteered to give up his derer writhing in agony on the ground. The

OUR CASKET.

FOLLOW THE LIGHT.-If in a dark business w percieve God to guide us by the lantera of his providence, it is good to follow the light close, lest we lose it, by lagging behind.

Thomas Fuller. (Holy State.)

A MAN'S ACTIONS are the proper trial what a man's heart prefers.—Edwards. GODLINESS consists not in an heart to intend

to do the will of God, but in an heart to do it. Many intend to do the will of God, at some fu-

ture convenient season, but, with them, that convenient season never comes; and the cause of this is, they never have a heart to do the will of God, at the time then present.

TEACHERS. The gentle flowers Retired, and stooping o'er the wilderness, Talked of humility, and peace, and love. The dews came down unseen at eventide, And silently their bounties shed, to teach

Mankind unostentations charity .- Pollok. TENDERNESS TO ALL .- The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up; "for possibly," said they, "the name of God may be on it." Trample not on any: there may be some work of grace there, that thou knowest not of. The name of God may be written on that soul thou treadest on; it may be a soul that Christ thought so much of as to give his precious blood for it; therefore despise it not.—Archbishop Leighton.

The surest way to know our gold, is to look upon it and examine it in God's furnace, where he tries it, for that end, that we may see what it is. If we have a mind to see whether a building stands strong or no, we must look upon it when the wind blows. If we would know whether that which appears in the form of wheat, has the real substance of wheat, or is only chaff, we must observe it when it is winnowed. If we would

FAITH AND REASON .- We many times correct our sense by reason. When we look through a blue or green glass, and see all things blue or blue or green glass, and see all things blue or green, though our sense represent them so, yet our reason discovers the mistake; why should we not connect reason by faith? Indeed, our purblind reason stands in as much need of a regulation by faith, as our deceitful sense does of a regulation by reason.

Charnock (on Providence.)

IF YOU WOULD BE SPIRITUAL, healthful and vigorous, and enjoy much of the consolations of Heaven, be sparing and sober in those of the earth, and what you abate of the one, shall certainly be made up in the other .- Leighton. Love is not an intellectual admiration, a grati-

fied imagination. It is too intangible finement, but the soul knoweth its presence by its fulness of content in the beloved. Mrs. Oakes Smith. THE HUMAN HEART opens only to the heart that

AIMS AND DUTIES OF LIFE.-What are the aims which are at the same time duties in life? perfecting of ourselves, and the happiness of oth-

opens in return .- Miss Edgeworth (Helen.)

CURIOSITY is a kernel of the forbidden fruit which still sticketh in the throat of a natural man sometimes to the danger of his choking.—Fuller. THE TRUE AND FALSE.—Extremity distinguished friends. Worldly pleasures, like a physician, give us over, when we once lie a dying; and yet the death-bed has most need of comfort. Jesus standeth by his, in the pangs of death, and after death at the bar of judgment; not leaving

them either in their bed or grave.—Bishop Hal (Occasional Meditations.) THE LAST, BEST FRUIT which comes to late per fection even in the kindliest soul, is tendernes toward the hard, forbearance toward the unfor bearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, and philanthropy toward the misanthropic .- Jean

WISDOM AND VIRTUE are the greatest beauty but it is an advantage to a diamond to be well se -Matthew Henry (Commentary on the Book of

Esther. FITNESS. Let Saul's coat be never so rich, and his armor never so strong, what is David the bet ter if they fit him not? It is not to be inquired how excellent a thing is, but how proper. Those things which are helps to some may be hindranced to others. An unmeet good may be as inconveni ent as an accustomed evil. It we could wish another man's honors, when we feel the weight of his cares, we should be glad to be in our own Bishop Hall (Contemplations.) coat.

WOULD YOU BE HOLY, you must be humble Would you be humble, O never forget that the magnet, which drew the Savior from the skies, was not your merit, but your misery. Guthrie.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE DEAD DRUMMER BOY

Midst tangled roots that lined the wild ravine, Where the fierce fight raged hottest through th and where the dead in scattered heaps were seen. amid the darkling forest's shade and sheen, Speechless in death he lay.

The setting sun, which glanced athwart the place In slanting lines, like amber-tinted rain, Fell Sidewise on the drummer's upturned face, Where Death had left his gory finger's trace

The silken fringes of his once bright eve Lay like a shadow on his cheek so fair; His lips were parted by a long drawn sigh, That with his soul had mounted to the sky On some wild martial air.

The shrill reveille or the long roll's call, r sound the charge, when in the smoke and heat of flery onset foe with foe shall meet, And gallant men shall fall Yet maybe in some happy home, that one,

to more his hand in fierce tatoo shall beat.

A mother, reading from the list of dead Il chance to view the name of her dear son And move her lips to say "God's will be done And bow in grief her head. But more than this, what tongue shall tell his story

Perhaps his boyish longings were for fame? He lived, he died; and so memento mori— Some hand has writ his name.

"WITH ALL THY MIGHT."

"Look at that boy ! He is a stout, strong fellow, and one of the sharpest in our work stop. But he will not serve our purpose; he

"Why?" I inquired. "Because he does not work with all hi

"No! not so much strength of muscle as Alas, ! thought I, as I left the scene of in-

down into forlorn and disappointed men, It contains about one hundred cubic inches more of through no other fault than this !

graven a name which fathers teach their sons spell-all these-every man of themworked according to the wise precept, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." (Eccles. ix 10)

We cannot all be reckoned among the great and the famous, but we may all be reckoned among the useful and the earnest. However moderate our natural powers, however narrow our opportunities for action, life's motto should still be the same : "All thy might." Work with all thy might. Love and serve thy God with all they heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy might."-Juvenile Missionary Herald.

BITE BIGGER, BILLY.

One day a gentleman saw two boys going

along one of the streets in New York. They were barefooted. Their clothes were ragged and dirty, and tied together by pieces of string. One of the boys was perfectly happy over a half-withered bunch of flowers which he had just picked up in the street. "I say, Billy," said he to his companion, "wasn't somebody real good to drop these 'ere posies jest where I could find them—and they're so pooty and nice? Look sharp, Billy, mebby you'll find something, bimeby." Presently the gentleman heard his merry voice again, saying, "O, jolly ! Billy, if here aint most half a peach, and 'taint much dirty neither. 'Cause you hain't found nothin' you may bite first."—
Billy was just going to take a very little taste the wind blows. If we would know whether state that which appears in the form of wheat, has the real substance of wheat, or is only chaff, we must observe it when it is winnowed. If we would know whether a staff be strong, or a rotten broken reed, we must observe it when it is leaned upon, and weight is borne upon it. If we would weigh in the way that we are speaking of. There and weight is borne upon it. If we would weigh ourselves justly, we must weigh ourselves in God's scales, which he makes use of, to weigh us.

Edwards.

Seeming Pairl may really be lost, real faith may seemingly be lost. Seeming faith is lost really, because it was but seeming; real faith cannot be lost, because it was but seeming; real faith control to the Sovereignty of God.)

Billy was just going to take a very little taste of the taste begger, little taste of the whom a Nowspaper is left and port of the state of the strong that a noble heart that poor boy had, in spite of his rags and dirt! He was "doing good" in the way that we are speaking of. There was nobody for him to be kind to, but his companion in poverty—the poor ragged boy at his side. But he was showing him all the kindness in his power when he said, "Bite bigger, begins on to who they are sent, the population, and weight is below to see the sent is real. If papers are sent to a post-office, store, fir van, or other place of paper or makes use of it, even if he has never subscited for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His law, the way that we are speaking of. There was nobody for him to be kind to, but his common in poverty—the poor ragged boy at his side. But he was showing him all the kindness in his power when he said, "Bite bigger, and whether really, because it was but seeming; real faith how even a poor ragged beggar boy can do good by showing kindness.

Cole (on the Sovereignty of God.)

Cole (on the Sovereignty of God.) of it, when his companion said, "Bite bigger, Billy, mebby we'll find another fore long."

"Bite bigger, Billy - mebby we'll find taken by the subscriber or not from the place where they are ordered to be sent, he will be held accountable for payment until he orders a discontinuance. another 'fore long." Who can help admiring the noble heart of that poor boy? I would rather have that boy's kind and generous spirit than have a monarch's crown upon my head without it. "Bite bigger, Billy;" think on these words if you are ever tempted to be unkind, or selfish to your companions.

BE KIND TO THOSE WHO DISLIKE YOU

Many will think this is difficult. But it

has been learned and practised by children. It has a happy effect on the disposition. To ASHESreturn evil for evil would make perpetual discord in society. It is revengeful and unchristian. Among your companions, are there any who treat you unkindly? Endeavor to show them a better example. Are there any who speak unfavorably of you? Try to do them speak unfavorably of gou? Try to do them a good office. Propose some design of Lond Liv. Orr'l......13 09 @14 00 return evil for evil would make perpetual disthem some interesting book, and ask their opinion of it. Especially avoid all quarreling. A contentious child is always disliked. Good and pleasant manners will go far to- COCOA. ward reconciling differences. Be a peace-maker among your companions. It is a noble character. When the capses of unkind feeling. character. When the causes of unkind feeling are examined, they often prove to be mere dren should lose the benefit of pleasant inter-course with their playmates. When in com-another, steadily, and from a correct principle, ncreases his own happiness. Now it is easy to love those who love you, but you must take greater pains to be kind to those who are not kind to you; because it is not as easy, it is a greater virtue.

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COFFEE-

0x, B. A. & R. G

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| Small | Cuba Mascov | 45 (6 - 13) | Cuba Mascov | 45 (6

FEATHERS—
Pr. Western & h. 63 @—64 | displayer, to, bigh, ref. with chr. — | Elegan ref. with chr. — | Elegan ref. with chr. — | Elegan ref. with chr. — | 76 | kernstene, 1972.—52 | brd. Cod. & crescene, 1972.—52 | vi. 8c. du = 32 | vi. 8c. du = 45 | vi. 8c. du =

FISH—

Drd	Cod	24	
cwt	...	650	6.75
Dry Scale	...	5.00	2—
Pickled Cod	...	6.50	6.75
Mack Real	15.00
Mack	No. 2, M. 10.50	6.15.00	
Mack	No. 2, M. 10.50	6.15.00	
Mack	No. 3, M. 1.75	6.16.00	
Mack	No. 3, M. 1.75	6.16.00	
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Mack	No. 3, M. 1.75	6.16.00	
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Mack	No. 2, M. 1.75	6.16.00	
Mack	No. 2, M PROVISIONS-		

Curius Zie, 2 16-14 (2-14)
Curius ... 29 (3-36)
Alm. Mr sft. sh. - 16 (3-17)
Vivia ss. ... - 6 - Castiel 18 (3-19)
Visit Sie, ss. ... 17 (3-18)
Visit Sie, ss. ... 18 (3-19)
Visit Sie